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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

'Partnership' Finds a Basis

America Feels an Upturning

Paraguay Declares Its War

GermanyAnnouncesRearming

Berlin Burns Big Book Pile

Austria Combats the Nazis

THE American Government and American business move rapidly toward the definite basis of their new partnership. A White House conference of officials, advisers, lawmakers, business men and labor leaders agrees on a plan to be carried to Congress at once. It proposes new liberties and new regulations for business and a public and semi-pubic works program that may cost $3,300,000,000. Industry will have self-governing associations. Anti-trust laws will be relaxed, but a federal agency will supervise. The works undertaking may include assistance to private enterprises. The plan establiches hours and minimum wages, controls competition, abolishes child labor, regulates unfair minorities. If adopted, it will be the most radical step the Government has taken—An unparalleled move seeks to meet an unparalleled need.

¶ The United States feels an unmistakable improvement in business. Factories report increases in goods orders, wages are raised by many employers, unemployment lessens, the stock market's prices and volume plainly reflect a changing condition. The Department of Commerce officially confirms the upswing. The new Federal Farm Credit administration, instead of holding products off the market, will work to encourage greater consumption through cooperation of farmers and industry. Wholesale grocers in convention in Memphis prepare for a season of "controlled" trade. The farm relief and inflation bill goes to the President for signing—All the evidence says things are actually on the up and up.

¶ Paraguay formally declares war on Bolivia, the first declaration of its kind since the World War. By its act Paraguay hopes to force Chile, Argentina and Brazil to declare neutrality and forbid transfer of munitions across their soil to landlocked Bolivia. The informal war over the Gran Chaco has been in progress 11 months with 20,000 casualties. The League of Nations, which months ago asked an embargo on arms to the belligerents, will take up the case on May 15—War under its own name may be a little easier to combat.

¶ Geneva gets blunt notice of Germany's intention to rearm. Foreign Minister Constantin von Neurath publishes a statement to the effect that no matter what limitation may be reached within the framework of the British plan, Germany will be compelled to supplement its arms. Seeing no hope of military aviation and large guns being abolished, Germany plans to develop its own. Von Neurath blames France and other powers for failing to reduce to the level imposed on Germany. Britain is not surprised at this action—London, which has steadily championed Germany's rights, will do its best to dissuade Berlin.

¶ Germany's universities light bonfires to consume the books of Jewish, Socialist and pacifist writers. Berlin has a great pyre in the square between the Opera and the university, where a huge parade ends with the burning of thousands of volumes. Other fires are kindled at 30 universities. Emil Ludwig and Erich Maria Remarque, in retreat in Spain, listen by radio to the crackling of their works. Among American authors whose books go are Helen Keller, Jack London and Upton Sinclair. Printing presses can swiftly replace burned books today, but such burnings in other generations retarded the world—They all but consumed the seed corn of civilization.

¶ Austria sees Premier Engelbert Dollfuss strengthen himself for his fight against the Hitlerites in his country. He replaces four Cabinet Ministers with Nazi opponents of ability and prestige. Emil Fey is elevated to the Ministry of the Interior and will have a freer hand than heretofore in directing police raids. Dollfuss, Minister of War Carl Vaugoin and Fey will be the "iron men" constituting the bulwark of the dictatorship. All officials are now to take a new oath of loyalty—All known Nazis are to be allowed to look for new jobs.

¶ New York City sees a parade of 100,000 persons protest the treatment of the Jews in Germany. Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan leads divisions consisting of Jews in every walk of life and many Gentiles and they are reviewed by Mayor John P. O'Brien and cheered by spectators. Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, General O'Ryan and others attack the German Government in bitter speeches. They stir up much resentment. Yet the fact remains that these organized protests from abroad have been regarded by Berlin only as an unfriendly challenge—Do they help or harm the Jews in Germany?

Alberta Corrects Its Fruit Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

IN THE past, when visitors from other parts of Canada have been boastful of their apple, plum and cherry trees, Albertans have been unable to join in the discussion, as this province "grew everything else but."

That lack has now been overcome, as fruit trees of hardier strain were introduced here. A recent report shows that there are now 2365 non-bearing apple trees in Alberta, 2237 bearing; 13 non-bearing peach trees, 51 bearing, and 33 bearing pear trees.

Business Upswing Shows Broadening Field of Activity

Basic Industries, Retail Trade Reported Generally Better

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—A broadening of the upswing in business activity during the past week was noted in reports reaching the Department of Commerce.

While monetary considerations have been dominant in the general situation, some industries have made real progress aside from such factors, it was found.

A few basic industries including steel, automobiles, bituminous coal mining, were operating above the schedules maintained at this time last year. "Advances in other lines narrowed considerably the spread between present levels and those prevailing in 1932," according to a Commerce Department statement.

Retail trade again showed greater than seasonal expansion in many parts of the country. Automobile sales were up. Carloadings, which heretofore displayed a tendency to lag, increased 42,700 cars in the final week of April and the total was only 3.3 per cent below a year ago.

Total contract awards in the construction industry as a whole showed no improvement over March, whereas the usual seasonal tendency is upward. Fragmentary evidence indicates that there has been some improvement both in employment and pay rolls since March, the department states but adds that "substantial improvement is necessaryy if the present upward movement in business is to be more than temporary."

Business Leaders Think Corner Definitely Turned

By the Associated Press

Belief that business had finally found and rounded that elusive "corner" and was now strolling arm in arm with prosperity was expressed today by industrial leaders as they watched orders pile up for the first time since 1929.

Concerns in Cleveland, Akron, Ohio, Lima, Los Angeles, Lebanon, Penna., Martinville, Va., Ashland,

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Geneva Council To Act Against Gran Chaco War

Paraguay's Move Laid to Hope of Forcing Chile Into Neutral Stand

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 11—Confronted with Paraguay's declaration of war against Bolivia—the first open declaration of hostilities since the League of Nations was founded—League authorities have summoned the Council in urgent session for May 15 and addressed a telegram to the belligerents in order to clear up certain points and prevent extension of the conflict beyond the Gran Chaco area.

Bolivia has notified the League of Paraguay's action, but no word has been received from Paraguay, which is not only a member of the League but also a signer of the Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war. It is thought here that Paraguay may have declared war in order to force a declaration of neutrality by Chile, which has been forwarding arms shipments to Bolivia.

The League in recent months has given comparatively little attention to the Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute because it has been in the hands of South American neighbor states and the Committee of Neutrals at Washington.

A committee of the Council, consisting of representatives of Ireland, Spain and Guatemala, has, however, kept an eye on developments. This committee addressed messages to the belligerents and recommended the urgent session of the Council.

The League committee several months ago recommended that an embargo be placed on all arms shipments to Bolivia and Paraguay. The governments paid slight attention to this recommendation, but it is certain now to be called again to their attention.

Combatants Preparing For Decisive Action

ASUNCION, Paraguay, May 10 (AP)—With Paraguay's formal declaration of war against Bolivia after 11 months of fighting between the two nations in the Gran Chaco border area, the strategy of Bolivia will be to work toward the Paraguay River from Fort Ayala, meanwhile crippling by air raids the Paraguayan supply bases along the river, including Puerto Casada, Pinasto and Conception, all of which were bombed recently.

With casualties aggregating more than 35,000 since July, the combatants now are mostly conserving their forces for a decisive action.

Bolivia awaits the tying up of the marshy hinterland around Fort Ayala, while Paraguay is watching its neutral neighbors for a Bolivian embargo, which seems now to be the only Paraguayan hope for an early conclusion of the conflict.

Brazil Voices Regret

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 11 (AP)—Although not surprised by the Paraguayan declaration of war against Bolivia in the Gran Chaco dispute, the Brazilian Chancellery expressed extreme regret yesterday. A formal statement of Brazilian neutrality was expected.

Seventh Pan-American Parley To Tackle Momentous Issues

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—During next December the Latin-American Governments and the United States Government will send representatives to Montevideo, Uruguay, for what easily can be the most important Pan-American Conference called since the first one was assembled back in 1889.

Primarily, delegates will gather to discuss topics covering economics and finance, but equally important will be their task to fashion a workable machine supplying an instrument capable of assuring peace to American nations: a machine capable of preventing useless, unnecessary wars like those now going on between Peru and Colombia, and Paraguay and Bolivia.

The Montevideo session, legally termed the Seventh Pan-American Conference, could rightfully be called an international family gathering: the parent body being the conference itself, and the family group being the special and technical units frequently meeting apart from the general conference and coming together once every five years in formal session.

Programs for these major congresses have, from the beginning, been made sufficiently broad and comprehensive to include not only the findings, presented by the numerous members of the family, but to cover varied topics coming under the jurisdiction of no particular group.

The 1933 session has adopted the same policy and in its agenda has set up international law, political and civil rights for women, intellectual coöperation, abolishment of war, uniform regulations relating to bills of exchange, checks, bills of lading, insurance, commercial paper, transportation, economics, and social welfare for discussion.

It is not wholly unfair to say that thus far Pan-American conferences, while dragging international disagreements into the open, have found no remedy for outlawing wars, increasing inter-American trade, and doing away with internal disorders often leading to revolutions. (Perhaps the latter problem does not come within their scope.) It might have been that times were not propitious: the two South American conflicts already mentioned, and the woeful lack of satisfactory tariffs, would indicate this. But whatever may have been the causes, the generally non-productive results of the past ought rightfully to have no restraining influence upon the Montevideo conference.

The southern republics, if conversations here in Washington with Latin-American diplomats mean

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Berlin's Intention to Rearm Indicated in Geneva Statement

Neurath Article Says Germany Must Increase Arms Whatever Limitation Is Settled at Conference—Churchill Sees Menace in Reich Stand

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 11—Notice of Germany's intention to rearm was bluntly given here in a statement by Baron Constantin von Neurath, Foreign Minister, published by the German League of Nations Union news service.

"Whatever general limitation or reduction of armaments, if any, is reached within the framework of the British plan," writes the Baron, "it will compel us to supplement our armaments." He denies that there is any hope that military aviation will be abolished and declares: "That means that Germany must, for its own security, develop its military and naval aviation."

He also denies that there is any hope that guns of more than 10.5 centimeters will be forbidden and existing ones destroyed, and concludes: "Germany will also be compelled to procure guns of large caliber." The same rule, he asserts, applies to the personnel.

Baron von Neurath throws the entire blame for the deadlock in the conference on the refusal of France and the other powers to disarm to the level imposed on Germany by the peace treaties. "If no agreement is reached regarding disarmament, and complete sovereignty of the states is laid down as a principle, this would likewise apply to Germany," is the Baron's way of giving notice that Germany intends to resume complete liberty to rearm.

Simultaneously with publication of the German official statement appears an article by Mr. Winston Churchill, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the Journal des Nations, in which he strongly condemns granting equality in armaments to the Reich. He maintains that the granting of this claim would be dangerous and would result in war. With the disappearance of parliamentary government across the Rhine, Mr. Churchill feels that the world has lost its guarantee of security.

Outlining outbursts of Nationalist fervor in Germany, Mr. Churchill says: "That is why I cannot help

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St. Louis Classes Turning Leisure To Good Account

Marked Progress Shown by Jobless in the Public Libraries' 'Schools'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Having already turned nearly three months of their enforced leisure to good account in the form of improving their education in free classes for the unemployed, some 300 of the temporarily jobless men and women of St. Louis have undertaken to secure work for themselves on the strength of their increased usefulness in the business world.

These men and women, confident of the future, are members of the classes being held daily in the St. Louis Public Libraries. Their concerted effort to advise employers of their availability for employment is being made through their Mutual Service Committee, which consists of members of the various classes.

Under the leadership of Mr. J. G. Bascom, an unemployed salesman, who is general chairman of the committee, representatives from the various classes, including among others unemployed an engineer, a bookkeeper and a stenographer, have begun a survey of employment conditions in St. Louis with a view to placing members of the school in positions for which they are fitted by training and experience.

The Leisure Time Classes for the Unemployed, as the undertaking is officially known, has been eminently successful. The teachers and the adult students agree heartily on this point. Moreover, the disinterested spectator who visits one of the classes is quick to form the same opinion. Sponsored by Mrs. Margaret Hewitt of the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association Schools, the curriculum includes classes in business letter writing, public speaking, reading, writing, correct English, French and German.

The instructors give their time without charge. This has not meant that the quality of the instruction is not of high grade. The class in writing, for example, is directed by Mrs. Paul Dietz, president of the St. Louis Writers' Guild.

The men and women who make up the classes demonstrate strikingly that it is possible to find benefits in temporary unemployment. Whether they are running through a pronunciation drill or learning how to open and close a business letter, they do it with the enthusiasm of persons who are sure to the point of certainty that they will soon be among the gainfully occupied.

Japanese Airman Circles Peiping, Drops Warnings

Chinese Fire on Bomber Sent to Urge Revolt Against Chiang

PEIPING, May 11 (AP)—A Japanese bombing plane roared over Peiping today and from it rained handbill warnings of war.

Chinese machine gunners opened fire, but the plane, at a safe height, completed its mission and flew away.

"Our Army," said the handbills, "takes pity on your ignorant soldiers, and delivers this solemn command: 'Cease opposing Japan and Manchoukuo. Break away from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.'"

If the Chinese fail to heed the "solemn command," the warning said, then: "The tragedy of Koupeikow will occur in Peiping and in Tientsin."

"Fellow Asiatics" was the salutation of the handbills. "Since we all speak the same language and belong to the same race," it continued, "we should live and prosper together. Why should we slaughter each other?

"If Marshal Chiang Kai-shek continues to be violent and fails to repent his error, it is feared that tragedy will befall Peiping and Tientsin. Should you not separate yourselves from your army at an early date and become a new people, our great Japanese-Manchu allied army will advance."

Japanese airplanes dropped bombs during the day, reports said, on Shih-Hsia and Chihsien, only 40 miles from here; and yesterday they bombed Miyun, only 35 miles to the north.

A delegation from the Province of Chahar petitioned the military council to give them aid against a Japanese "western expedition" which is reported driving southward from the Province toward Kalgan, which dominates a main route from the north into Peiping.

Maine Railway Aids Ellsworth Homeless

PORTLAND, Me., May 11—A check for $1000 as advance payment of taxes was sent to the city of Ellsworth yesterday by the Maine Central Railroad, as a further effort of the railroad to be of assistance to the victims in the fire-swept city.

Mr. E. S. French, president, also ordered that all shipments consigned to the Red Cross at Ellsworth be handled without charge, over Maine Central Lines, and several of these shipments were moved today from here and from Lewiston.

Incendiary Confesses

ELLSWORTH, Maine, May 11 (AP)—Norman Moore, 25, said by authorities to have signed a confession that he set the fire Sunday which caused $2,000,000 damage and made 400 homeless, is being held prisoner by the National Guard.

Moore, who had been under suspicion since the day after the fire, was arrested today by Sheriff Harold R. Hodgkins of Hancock County and Col. Herbert L. Bowen of Bangor of the 152nd Field Artillery, National Guard. Moore said "something in my head led me to do this."

Montreal to Celebrate 100th Birthday as City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The method of celebrating Montreal's 100th birthday as a city will be modest, owing to general business conditions. On June 5, the date on which Montreal first started its career as a city in 1833, Mayor F. Rinfret, will unveil a modest bronze plaque at the city hall. A special meeting of the city council will be held to commemorate the event, and enter the proceedings into the minutes. A band concert will be given in the evening.

The plaque will contain the names of Jacques Viger and Peter McGill, first mayors of the city, with an appropriate motto.

Mrs. Roosevelt Greets Friends She Made in War Canteen Days

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the center of a reunion today of the women volunteers who worked in a canteen down in the railroad yards here during the war.

The hostess was Mrs. Larz Anderson who had gathered a number of the group of women who prepared food day and night for the doughboys from a corrugated iron shed. Mrs. Roosevelt said today that she often meets in different sections of the country women who recall working with her at the canteen. She herself worked three shifts a week and "one horribly hot July" worked all day and all night when her husband had gone abroad.

Mrs. Roosevelt returned last night from a week's motor tour to Massina in upper New York where she visited the father of her business partner, Miss Nancy Cook.

Summer plans of the two youngest sons were revealed by their mother. Urged by his parents to get a job of some kind, John has secured a position at a New Hampshire boys' riding camp. His mother laughed as she declared that it was just the kind of a job she would expect John to take, pointing out that his duties would include riding the frisky ponies every morning, taking the boys on hikes three or four times a week, seeing that the polo players were in their places on time, and making himself generally useful.

Franklin Jr. will go abroad with three boy friends, stopping for lectures at the Sorbonne in Paris, if possible, and then motoring down into Spain. The boys will travel tourist third class and have each been given just enough to get by on. Mrs. Roosevelt said she and her husband thought $800 would see Franklin Jr. through on the eight weeks jaunt.

Leisure, in Mrs. Roosevelt's opinion, is essential in the lives of all children to enable them to develop originality and initiative. It is important for all to get out of a schedule occasionally, she said.

She disclosed today that she is keeping a written account of all the important things that happen in the White House.

Typical of the questions asked of her, Mrs. Roosevelt today displayed an enormous calico bear and rag doll just sent to the grandchildren, whose maker had written asking if there was any way she could gain protection against copyists.

Illinois Sales Tax Found Illegal By State High Court

Justices Unanimous That Exemptions Make Law 'Class Legislation'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 11—Because of exemptions which made it "class legislation," the Illinois state sales tax of 3 per cent was declared unconstitutional yesterday by the Illinois Surpreme Court. All seven justices agreed that excusing the farmer and the gasoline seller from collecting the tax, and providing that the revenue derived from the tax as a whole should be applied either to relief work or to schools, made it invalid.

Merchants of State Street's big stores announced today they would immediately discontinue collection of additional charges due to the sales tax. No refunds of taxes already collected would be allowed, it was stated, until the opinion of the Supreme Court becomes final. The stores indicated they would await the time allowed by law for a rehearing.

No rehearing will be sought, it was stated by Mr. Otto Kerner, attorney-general of Illinois, who conducted the defense of the law. The law may be passed again with the faults corrected. Gov. Henry Horner hoped by this law to collect between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 a year for relief of the destitute.

"Farm produce sold by the producer thereof," was exempted from the sales tax. Gasoline for motor fuel was likewise exempted, because a tax of 3 cents a gallon is at present levied on it. The provision for relief or for schools was declared by the court to be "double appropriation."

Public criticism was caused by some workings of the tax. The levy amounted to 1 cent on each 33 1-3 cents, on the 3 per cent basis. But a cent tax was charged on purchases as low as 10 cents and in some places 5 cents, which made the percentage 10 and 20. Newsboys started collecting a cent on 5-cent magazines when the tax first went into effect, but they quickly abandoned it. The tax was unpopular with children who were sometimes forced to pay 6 cents for 5 cents worth of candy.

Some estimates place the amount collected to date at about $5,000,000. In most cases there is no way for the merchants to refund to their customers. It is said they are under no legal obligation to repay it. Those who have receipts showing they paid the tax are in a position to reclaim it.

Canada Provides Pensions for 10-Year Tariff Board Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 11 — Parliament yesterday passed a resolution amending the Tariff Board Act to raise the salary of the chairman from $12,000 to $15,000 a year, and to provide for any member of the board, retiring after 10 years' service and being 60 years or more of age, an annuity of one-half of his annual salary.

Opposition benches objected strenuously to the increase in the chairman's salary, accusing the Government of extravagance and favoritism, and arguing that the position did not warrant such a salary, especially in these times when civil servants were taking a 10 per cent cut. Labor members were particularly strong in the denunciation of the amendment.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, explained that "the court will be discharging in reality international functions," that "it will be clothed with very great authority in the finding of facts upon which will be predicated the tariff policies of the country," and therefore required men of exceptional experience and judicial qualities. For that reason Judge H. Sedgwick had been urged to accept the chairmanship, even though it involved a financial sacrifice.

Mr. Bennett drew attention to men in the same and other professions who were drawing incomes five and ten times the salary of Judge Sedgwick and regretted that the Government should be criticized for either the personnel or the remuneration proposed — $15,000 to Judge Sedgwick and $10,000 each to Mr. Milton Campbell and Mr. Charles Hebert.

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Things Present

Real estate and personal property are taxed—why not money? An interesting discussion of this subject will be found in an editorial.

Full directions for taking flower pictures without a camera will be found on the Young Folks' page.

Odell Shepard has an essay on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week adorns the inside back page.

And Things to Come

A series of six daily articles discussing the law as it affects juveniles will begin on Monday.

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Roumania Plans School for Bakers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania

ROUMANIA is planning to open a school for millers and bakers.

The initiator of the new enterprise observes that while the peasant youth here spend years in high schools, universities, and seminaries, learning how to become diplomats, lawyers, doctors of divinity, and agricultural bureaucrats, foreigners constantly have to be imported from Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Poland to run the big Roumanian mills and bakeries.

Farm and Inflation Measure Awaiting Three Signatures

Senate Throws Out Simpson Clause and Adopts Conference Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—With only three signatures left to secure, the farm relief-currency inflation bill—giving Mr. Roosevelt greater power than any President, whether in war or peace, has ever before exercised—will become the law of the land. The Senate yesterday adopted the conference report removing the last obstacle in the path of the measure.

The three required signatures are those of the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House, which must be affixed in the presence of their respective bodies, and that of the Chief Executive himself. With those three signatures the extraordinary powers to regulate farm production, and to exercise inflationary measures will be vested with Mr. Roosevelt.

Under the law, Mr. Roosevelt, if he so desired, could with a stroke of the pen, devalue the American dollar by 50 per cent. It must be added that Mr. Roosevelt has no immediate intention of taking any such step.

Simpson Clause Out

The final word in formulating the piece of legislation was said by the Senate when it receded from its earlier position and threw out the so-called Simpson cost of production clause. This amendment backed by Mr. John Simpson, president of the Farmers' National Union, authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to find the cost of production of basic farm commodities and to proclaim that figure, plus a "reasonable profit," as the fair exchange of such products.

The provision would have imposed penalties for anyone paying less than the proclaimed price for such products. The amendment was opposed by the Administration and was rejected in the House, 283 to 109. The Senate receded from this section by a vote of 48 to 33. Before receding the Senate adopted, by vote of 53 to 28, the conference report on the remainder of the bill.

Under the bill now passed, the President has authority to arrange with the Federal Reserve Banks for the purchase of up to $3,000,000,000 in Government bonds to create an easy money market or to issue $3,000,000,000 in Treasury greenbacks to meet maturing Government obligations, or embark on both of these inflationary courses, and to reduce the gold value of the dollar by as much as 50 per cent.

May Accept Silver

The President also may accept silver up to $200,000,000 during the next six months from foreign governments on account of war debt payments due this Government. The President also is authorized to remonetize silver at any ratio with gold he deems proper.

In addition to the currency inflation section, the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to increase farm prices either through an acreage allotment scheme for basic commodities or through the leasing of land and taking it out of production. In either case he is authorized to levy a tax on processors to pay the cost of the program and also to raise farm prices to the equivalent of their purchasing power prior to the World War.

Another section of the bill provides for a $2,000,000,000 bond issue by the Federal Land Banks, with the Government guaranteeing the interest, to refinance farm mortgages at 4½ per cent. This section also provides funds for carrying delinquent mortgage payments by the Land and Joint Stock Land Banks.

Commodities Share Stock Market Rise

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Stocks and principal staples were swept up to new highs for the recovery on the crest of another huge buying wave today. Extreme gains ranged from $1 to more than $5 a share in many issues.

Cotton jumped up about $1 a bale to a new high level since September, lost nearly half its gain, then recovered to around the day's top levels again. The monthly government grop report prompted buying in the wheat market at Chicago, sending futures up 2 to 3 cents.

Most commodity futures joined the upturn. Rubber was up around ¼ cent a pound, while silver futures showed opening gains that ranged higher than half a cent an ounce. Sugar also rallied. Foreign exchanges worked slightly against the dollar. Sterling opened at $3.95½ up 1¼ cents. Swiss francs and Dutch guilders also advanced, though French francs were little changed.

Federal Pact With Industry Nearly Ready

Roosevelt Approves Bill, Tentatively, for Control of Business

Ironing Out Wrinkles

Public Works Plan Comprising $3,300,000,000 Under Consideration

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—Presenting innovations in industrial control of the most far-reaching order, President Roosevelt has tentatively approved the proposal for self-regulation of business in "partnership" with Government and coupled with it a huge works program that may total $3,300,000,000.

A subcommittee of the conference that assembled yesterday at the White House continued its deliberations today.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.), New York, and Representative Joseph W. Byrns, Tennessee, called at the White House to report overnight progress on the measure. Mr. Byrns said that the tentative bill provides a new tax of $220,000,000 earmarked to pay interest and amortization on the $3,300,000,000 works program. Of this $32,000,000 will be allocated to the navy and between $250,000,000 and $350,000,000 for public roads.

The principal items in the new bill, which is now being put into final shape by a subcommittee, follow:

1. Establishing machinery for self-government of industry through trade associations, and with a corresponding relaxation of the anti-trust laws.
2. Formation of a new federal agency to exercise supervision over activities of the trade associations, help formulate agreements and use the veto power if necessary.
3. A new works program, including public and semi-public construction and possible assistance to private works. One figure mentioned for the proposed expenditures is $3,300,000,000.
4. Organization of a new federal public works agency to supervise the forthcoming expenditures, with an "administrator" at the head.
5. Imposition of a new tax to finance the bonding arrangements for the works program.

To Smooth Out Wrinkles

As the conference at the White House broke up yesterday it was emphasized by various members that only the general program had been agreed upon and that various conflicting matters had still to be harmonized.

Conferences continued today between Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York and Donald R. Richberg, Representative of Railroad Labor, and others. The object of the continuing conferences is to reach a common understanding on various details in the course of which a number of separate bills will be merged.

The most striking innovation in the proposed measure is the authority given to the trade associations to set up self-regulation within private industry, to establish hours and minimum wages, control competition, abolish child labor, and bring in recalcitrant firms which threaten unfair conduct considered to be of an anti-social character.

If adopted, this marks a radical departure from the past history of American dealing with "big business," and substitutes a flexible arrangement which Mr. Roosevelt has termed "partnership with business" for the system of rigid prohibitions contained in the antitrust laws.

Two other developments occurred simultaneously with the White House conference, which have a direct bearing on the situation. The House Labor Committee reported favorably upon the Connery substitute for the Black 30-hour week bill, a measure which vastly broadens the original proposition as it passed the House. It was generally agreed, however, that the 30-hour bill has been scrapped, and that as much of the Black-Connery bill as the President wishes to salvage will be absorbed into the public works bill, while the pending House measure will be placed on the shelf.

Point to Be Clarified

The second development was intimation that the R. F. C. might be asked to transfer its control over self-liquidating projects of cities and states to the new federal public works administrator. Eager interest was aroused by intimations of this proposal, but the details have yet to be clarified, and there seemed considerable vagueness on the point.

In connection with the Administration financial program the decision to set up a new tax to pay interest on and amortize the construction bonds is considered significant. The decision for a tax appears to be final. It is taken to mean that the Administration proposes a conservative pay-as-you-go financial policy. The tax and bond program is understood to have had strong support from Mr. Douglas.

Four different plans for the self-regulation of industry were before the conference yesterday, one submitted by Senator Wagner, another by Senator Walsh and a third by Miss Perkins. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson of New York, associate of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, also came forward with an independent scheme to revive certain features of the old War Industries Board.

Citizens Develop Recreation Plan For East Boston

Success of Varied Activities Promises Permanency, Leader Says

Municipal recreational programs run by the people have come to stay, according to the Rev. Samuel L. Elberfeld, chairman of the East Boston Committee of the City Wide Committee on Health and Recreation.

Late in March the East Boston Committee began its activities with choral, orchestral and dramatic groups. Citizens of the district were invited to work up interest in the new recreational program and so far about 300 people are taking part in the various fields.

Outlining the progress of each group, Mr. Elberfeld announced that weekly meetings are being held as follows: the choral group, under the direction of Prof. James R. Houghton, professor of music and worship at the Boston University School of Theology, in the Masonic Building, at Meridian and Eutaw Streets on Wednesday; the orchestra, now numbering about 35 regular players, at the Central Square Center on Monday, directed by Mr. Carl Gardner, widely known instructor of high school orchestras; and the dramatic society, the leader of which is Mr. George Beaulieu of the dramatic department of community service of Boston, in the East Boston Library Hall on Friday.

Mr. Elberfeld said he hoped the music groups might be able to give a joint concert sometime in June and that perhaps the Dramatic Society would do a one-act play at the same time. Reading of parts and casting for Molnar's "Liliom" is now in progress in this group.

"East Boston has been greatly handicapped by not having its own municipal building," said Mr. Elberfeld. It is much easier to get people together if you have a regular central meeting place. The difficulty of community program development is getting at the individual. This necessitates a great deal of follow-up work.

"Though not fully satisfied with the present showing, I realize that it is a slow building up process. When people become really interested they will carry on things for themselves. As soon as possible, we hand over leadership to responsible members from the groups. This is real community work, for it is the development of recreational programs by the people themselves."

Mr. Elberfeld reports a steady growth in the regular attendance at the various activities in his neighborhood. Though the number varies, he says he feels that the nucleus of a real community enterprise is being established.

Mr. Elberfeld is the minister of the Church of Our Father, Unitarian, in East Boston, and has had much experience in social work. He is on the board of the Benovelent Fraternity of Churches and also on the committee of the North End Union. Largely at his instigation, the present East Boston Playground was bought by the city after members of his group had cleaned up the premises.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Police Are Checking Charters of Clubs In Speakeasy Drive

A city-wide checkup on charters of clubs was launched today by the Boston Police Department at the start of a campaign mapped out by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commisisoner, to drive out alleged speakeasies said to be operating as clubs under false charters.

The commissioner has announced his intention to ask Mr. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, to revoke the charters of such clubs as the commissioner decides are operating illegally. The drive which police captains began today is designed to provide evidence which will enable Mr. Hultman to close alleged speakeasies operating under false licenses.

Investigations thus far have disclosed that approximately 100 speakeasies are operating as clubs under false charters, police declare. These charters, it is said, were bought for a small sum from original incorporators of clubs that have been abandoned.

Division commanders have been asked to determine how long clubs listed in Boston have been active at their present location; whether original incorporators are still active in such social corporations; and whether officials of such clubs have police records. One police regulation in particular which Mr. Hultman intends to enforce is that which makes it mandatory for a club to seek permission from the police authorities before changing its location.

Pair of Frisky Iron Monkeys Elude Winner of Annual 'Quiz'

Boston University's College of Liberal Arts 'Eagle-Eye' Contest Won by Miss Priscilla Sawyer, Who Locates All but One of the 18 Objects Sought

Two monkeys, although made of iron and permanently squatting on the back of a lantern on the shore of the Public Garden lagoon, proved as elusive as two live animals, for most of the entrants in the second annual campus quiz conducted at Boston University's college of liberal arts by Julius Miller, winner of last year's "eagle eye" contest.

Even Miss Priscilla Sawyer of Woburn, winner of the $5 first prize, did not catch up with the monkeys, although she answered the other 17 questions correctly. Miss Gladys E. Knowlton of East Lynn won the $3 second prize. Walter E. Abbott, who captured the $2 third prize, was the only one to snare the iron monkeys, although two other questions "stumped" him.

The quiz was devised by Miller as a challenge to the one staged last year by Prof. William M. Warren, dean of the C. L. A. The campus boundaries were Massachusetts Avenue, Beacon Street, Park Street, Tremont Street, Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue. The questions and answers follow:

Q. Building bearing in its ornaments figure of man reading book. A. 314 Commonwealth Avenue.

Q. Building with the words Science and Religion inscribed. A. Exeter Street Theater.

Q. Memorial including in its detail figure of woman with baby in her lap. A. Ether Memorial; figure on Trinity frieze; figure of woman with baby in her arms; figure on The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; Martin Milmore's Soldiers and Sailors monument, Boston Common.

Q. Monument showing clock reading 9:22. Show by logical analysis that time is either morning or afternoon. A. Robert Kraus's statue to Boston Massacre. "On that night the foundation of an independence was laid."

Q. Memorial including in its detail the Holy Bible. A. Monument to Pilgrims, Beacon Street.

Q. Two monkeys done in iron. A. Iron lantern, Public Garden.

Q. Monument to foreigner who served America in cause of liberty. A. Kosciusko, Public Garden.

Q. Words "Republique Française" inscribed on building. A. Solov-Hinds Company, 468 Boylston Street.

Q. Winged creature attached to flagpole. A. Hotel Copley; R. H. Stearns Building.

Q. Inscription including words "my baby feet." A. Wendell Phillips.

Q. Two snakes carved in stone. A. S. S. Pierce Building; Boston Public Library, on Blagdon Street, medallion.

Q. Figure of child playing violin (carved in stone). A. 60 Massachusetts Avenue.

Q. Monument including in its detail quarter moon. A. Same as 4.

Q. Two rams' heads molded in bronze. A. Memorial to G. R. White, Public Garden; Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

Q. Monument commemorating war "Which Kept the Union Whole." A. Milmore's monument on Common.

Q. Inscription "He Went About Doing Good." A. Doorway of church, corner, Berkeley and Newbury Streets.

Q. Monument including in its detail fishing net. A. Fountain at Park Street.

Q. Land laid out for "a trayning field and for the feeding of cattell." A. Boston Common.

The Dance

Second Wiener Program

The second program of the Hans Wiener Dance Group at the Pops last evening was of much lighter material than the first, and of only a little less successful impact on the audience.

"The Foolish Virgins," a dance farce in one act, composed by Mr. Wiener, to music of Dvořá, was the new number. It contains lyrical dance movement and pictorial group arrangements by 12 young women charmingly costumed in long white frocks with a touch of coral to their bodices and blue bands on their hair. Mr. Wiener, Mr. Ashermann and Mr. Bishop make three satyr-like figures who indulge in wild cavortings. Mr. Wiener gets in some good sustained leaps. But the idea, to this writer, on first viewing, is a trifle vague. It might be well to run a printed synopsis in the program, as in the case of the "Persian Ballet."

The familiar masked "Ballet Grotesques" (to a Schubert Moment Musicale), delightfully done by Mr. Ashermann and Miss Nina Dale, always receives enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Wiener's "Golliwog's Cake Walk" (Debussy), in a terrific red wig and thrillingly bizarre outfit, is an eccentric study less appealing in form and substance than his "Circus," but not without interest. The stirring "March in Formal Style" (McCleary) which opened the program, went off rousingly.

The first and better program, consisting of the "Persian Ballet," "Circus" and "Bride for Barter," with probably the McCleary "March" for good measure, will be repeated tonight.

M. L.

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Current Events Clubhouse, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8.

Boston University: Banquet for winning athletic teams, Hotel Kenmore, 6.

Burroughs Newsboys Foundation: Exhibition and open house, 10 Somerset Street, 7:30 to 9:30.

Boston University School of Education Glee Club: "Night in Spain" entertainment and cabaret, auditorium, 29 Exeter Street, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Operetta cantata, "A Song of Sixpence," by School Glee Club, R. G. Shaw School Hall, 8.

Harvard University: Singing by Harvard Glee Club, steps of Widener Library, 7. Open to public.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Goethe Bund lecture, 8. Workshop Guild play, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Working Man," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert of Chamber Music by Iota Chapter of the Honorary Society of Pi Kappa Lambda, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of New England arts and crafts, through May 15. Lecture, "Animals of the Jungle," 11 and 2:30; Stamp Club meeting, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

New England Council: Exhibits and meeting, Hotel Statler.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe-Wilbur Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Admission free; closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making. Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by cooperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Klobe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maiol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

The Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Exhibition of Medici prints extended through May 25.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings in tempera, by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Ellshemius, through May 13.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Teresa F. Bernstein. Through May 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker; art work by children of Boston, ages 6 to 16 years. Through May 17.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of 15th to 17th century master's drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ettore Caesr. Oils by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 13.

The Brittany Coffee Shop, 232 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors by Samuel Hanks Bryant. May 12-May 26.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers late tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

All New England States: Showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming southeast and south, and increasing late tonight and Friday, and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	54	68	Montreal	52	56
Bismarck	42	56	Nantucket	54	54
Boston	53	53	New Orleans.	78	86
Buffalo	48	52	New York	54	68
Calgary	34	54	Norfolk, Va.	64	84
Charleston	76	90	North Platte.	42	44
Chicago	50	50	Philadelphia.	56	72
Cincinnati	60	62	Phoenix,Ariz.	50	74
Denver	32	48	Pittsburgh	50	62
Eastport, Me.	42	44	Portland, Me.	50	50
Hatteras	76	78	Raleigh	72	80
Honolulu,T.H.		78	St. Louis	62	68
7 p.m.May 10	74		St. Paul	48	56
Helena,Mont.	36	40	Salt Lake City	38	48
Huron, S. D.	44	48	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville	76	92	Santa Fe,N.M.	50	66
Kansas City	50	60	Seattle	46	56
Key West	82	88	Tampa	74	92
Los Angeles	46	58	Washington	56	60
Memphis	76	86	Wichita,Kan.	52	78
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston,N.D.	36	58

A—9 a. m. May 11.
B—Maximum May 10.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 1:09 p. m., Friday 1:22 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 11.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:28 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or.....Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Mignon," Overture.....Thomas
Berceuse.....Jarnefelt
"Aida," Fantasia.....Verdi

"España," Rhapsody.....Chabrier
Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun".....Debussy
"Les Préludes,".....Liszt

Hans Wiener and Dance Group
"The Bride for Barter".....Korngold
"Circus".....Fucik
Persian Ballet.....Borodin

Tariff Truce Move Delayed by Berlin

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—Germany's unwillingness to give prompt assent to the draft tariff truce text has indefinitely delayed the formal acceptance and the passing on to other governments of the world economic armistice project.

When the German reply finally was received after a noon meeting of the Cabinet of the Reich in Berlin, it was to the effect that the German Government would need more time to study the proposals.

Efforts to Speed Truce Renewed by Washington

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Efforts to bring Germany into accord with the American economic program, including a world tariff truce, were renewed today with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, special Hitler Government representative.

Accompanied by Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador, and Herr Rudolf Leitner, counselor of the Embassy, Dr. Schacht called at the Department of State.

Germany was understood to have advanced the view that, like France, it should reserve the right to raise its tariffs up to 15 per cent to meet further depreciation of the dollar or other currencies. There was no strong objection to this reservation in American quarters.

Mrs. Pearson Elected At State Convention To Lead Eastern Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 11—Mrs. Blanche L. Pearson of Longmeadow was elected Worthy Grand Matron to succeed Mrs. Elsie M. Barker of Worcester by the Massachusetts Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, today. Mr. Charles F. Macdonald of Roslindale was elected Worthy Grand Patron. Both were unopposed.

Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing of Somerville and Mrs. Alice E. Wallace of Springfield were reëlected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Mrs. Esther Kingman of Taunton was chosen associate grand matron and Mrs. Mary M. Brown of Wellfleet, grand conductress. Charles F. Robinson of Natick was elected associate grand patron by 18 votes over Herbert A. Sullivan of Fall River. Mrs. Frances E. Douglass of Chelsea was elected associate grand conductress in a contest against four others.

One of the largest banquets in recent years was given in the Municipal Auditorium last night, with more than 900 attending. Mrs. Mertie Chase of Cambridge was general chairman and Mrs. Barker, retiring Worthy Grand Matron, presided. The ball which followed was attended by more than 1000.

At the afternoon session yesterday there was a memorial service arranged by Anna E. Ham, Past Grand Matron. Music was by the Boston Mixed Quartet.

McKnight Declared 'Not Guilty' by Judge

Mr. Edwin T. McKnight and 12 other defendants were found not guilty of charges of conspiracy to violate the banking laws in connection with real estate transactions of the closed Industrial Bank and Trust Company by Judge John J. Burns of the Suffolk Superior Court yesterday.

Judge Burns exonerated ex-Bank Commissioner Roy A. Hovey, one of the defendants of any misconduct, and declared that he could not see how "an intelligent and conscientious Grand Jury could find even a suspicion of misconduct" on his part. This exoneration of Hovey was given because of the "unusual publicity" given the cases, the court said.

Sowing of Spring Grain Falls Off in Canada's West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 11—Acreage to be sown to spring grain in Canada this year will be 1,500,000 acres less than in 1932, judged by the intention of farmers.

This decrease in acreage, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is confined mainly to the prairie provinces. The intended acreages of oats and mixed grains are slightly above the previous year's acreages, with barley and spring rye slightly lower.

Mother's Day
May 14th
You know your Mother would love a box of
the fresh Fanny Farmer CANDIES
two pounds or more 50¢ the pound ONE POUND 60¢
Be sure and see the special gift for Mother

She brings you England's Choicest Lavender

Lavender direct from England—the original, genuine Mitcham Lavender as distilled by Potter & Moore at Mitcham, Surrey, for nearly 200 years is now available in America and Canada in the many toilet and beauty specialities that have made this delightfully true fragrance famous the world over.

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Norman S. Wright & Co., Ltd., 468 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario

We told the kitten:
"Look before you LAP!"
for
YOU CAN'T WASH MILK!

FRANKLY, Lady, we just put in the kitten to stop you as you were about to turn this page. The story concerns *you* and your family. We want you to think about that phrase ("You Can't Wash Milk!") when you buy milk. It is intended to remind you that the NAME on your milk-bottle is your only safeguard in getting such *extra*-purity as Sheffield seals in every glistening bottle. It is *more* than a name. It is a guarantee that the finest, tastiest milk that cows can give and that modern methods can protect is in that bottle. Delivered to your home, it costs no more than unknown brands. Is anything too good for you and your family? Certainly not!

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Dependable Sheffield home-delivery covers New York City, Northern New Jersey, Westchester County, nearby Connecticut towns, and all of Long Island. Also Staten Island beginning May 22.

TUNE-IN EVERY SATURDAY MORNING ON THE SHEFFIELD SCRAPBOOK PROGRAM. 8.45 O'CLOCK OVER WEAF. PRIZES TO CHILDREN FOR THE BEST SCRAPBOOKS.

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Our fabrics, our trimmings, our styles and fit are the kind you find only in the most expensive custom tailored garments.

We can give them to you for $18.50 only because we make them ourselves and sell them straight from our tailor shops to you, without wholesale expense or middleman's profit.

What's more, the name Richman Brothers is a guarantee of honest quality, sincere value and lasting satisfaction. In 54 years, these clothes never once went off the quality standard.

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Wallace Pleads For Coöperation On Farm Measure

Success Depends on Unity of All Interests, He Tells Boston Audience

Success of the administration of the new farm bill depends entirely on a new plan of "social experiment" whereby farmers, processors and consumers operate in a new spirit of interdependence, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, told one of the most representative groups of New England agriculture, business and industry ever assembled here, at the annual banquet of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange last evening.

Grain, flour, feed, wool, cotton, shoe, leather and many other industries were widely represented at the meeting, which was crowded to capacity by New Englanders anxious to learn something of the new farm bill, and the soundness of it at this particular time.

The meeting marked the beginning of a movement to establish a Bourse in Boston for New England with the grain and flour exchange forming the nucleus. The housing of many commodity groups under one roof is the goal sought.

Reduction Essential

Reduction of farm acreage is essential, said Mr. Wallace, who challenged the gathering to "discover any alternative course," in view of the world situation, and the prospective demand from abroad for our surpluses.

Huge export surpluses would not have bothered us so much before the World War, explained Mr. Wallace, because then we were a debtor nation and it was possible to move things abroad onto the European market. Today we are a creditor nation, he said. Other nations want to sell to us, rather than buy from us and there is no immediate prospect of a substantial foreign demand for our surplus farm products.

Mr. Wallace stressed that point in the strongest manner. "How I wish I could drive that thing home to all the people of the United States," he said. "We have hidden our heads in the sand for the last 12 years, refusing to face that fact. It was concealed from us by loaning vast sums of money abroad—$500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 a year from 1921 to 1929. Now we have stopped loaning that money abroad but we have still refused to face in any definite manner the implications of what it means to be a creditor nation.

"I am not accusing any particular group. The farmers do not understand it. We have not learned to act as a creditor nation should. What we really have to do is to change the whole psychology of the people of the United States.

"There is abroad in the land today the feeling that we do not need to face this fundamental fact of a surplus acreage, that inflation is going to keep us from facing it. We do not need to face it, so it is said, because foreign markets are going to be restored by reciprocal tariff agreements. We do not need to face it, it is said, because under the agreement section of the new farm bill, it is possible to enter into agreements to smooth out those things that have caused so much trouble.

Right Kind of Control

"I am hoping that we will be benefited by the right kind of money control. I am hoping that we will restore a very substantial volume of foreign purchasing power by appropriate reciprocal tariff agreements and wisely administering the agreement section of the farm bill. However, as I examine each of these three sources of hope and try to measure them, I feel that there is not enough to turn the trick. I do hope that as hard-headed business men, you will not allow yourselves to fall into that contagion which so easily clouds our judgment. We have undoubtedly such an insufficiency of stocks of many kinds that a very real upturn was in the making and while we utilize that to the full and keep it going, I trust in the background we will prepare to take appropriate steps to build a firm foundation to continue it.

"There is an unusual amount of interest in the agreements section of the farm bill, I find, among the cotton spinners of both New England and the South. Apparently destructive competition has been almost as remorseless in the cotton textile industry as in agriculture. Under this bill it is possible to discipline that recalcitrant minority which has prevented the entire cotton industry from doing some of the things it has long needed to do.

"By the terms of the new bill, it will be one of the responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture to help the affected industries observe a code of ethics which all believe to be sound, while at the same time, the rights of the consumer are adequately protected. It is to be hoped that this can be done in the spirit of coöperation rather than in the spirit of compulsion."

He just loves his Post Toasties . . . and he gets it every day! (His mother knows it's good for him!)

How often youngsters scorn the foods *you* know are good for them! But here's one they simply love to eat—Post Toasties!

And no wonder! How grand they taste—these honey-colored flakes so crisp and crunchy . . . so delicious, whether you serve them plain, with milk or cream and sugar, or topped off with luscious fruits or berries.

Post Toasties is made from tender toasted hearts of corn that turn to energy—*quick!* Try it tomorrow for breakfast! Post Toasties is a product of General Foods.

BOYS AND GIRLS!

Post Toasties Cut-Outs now on every package. Soldiers, clowns, circus animals . . . what fun for boys and girls! Tell your mother about them!

Sets Up World Record For Speed in a Seaplane

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

FRANCISCO AGELLO

Italian Warrant Officer Who Attained an Average Speed of 426.5 Miles an Hour Over Lake Garda on April 10 in His Seaplane Red Bullet.

Kidnaping Penalties Intensified by Bills In Massachusetts

Life imprisonment for kidnapers and the imposition of capital punishment against perpetrators of the crime in the event that harm befalls the victim formed the substance of three bills heard by the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday.

Speakers declared that the people of the Commonwealth are "up in arms" over the kidnaping situation culminating in the recent McMath case, which ultimately terminated in the capture of the kidnapers and recovery of the ransom money.

Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware pointed out that the laws on kidnaping are wholly inadequate and that "this is a crime which should be met with immediate legislation." No opposition was expressed.

The House of Representatives yesterday concurred with the Senate by passing the resolve for appointment of a special commission to study the Boston City charter with a view to its modernization.

A resolve reimbursing the widow of Judge Webster Thayer for damage done to the Thayer home in Worcester by bombing was passed to be engrossed.

In a slightly changed form the bill increasing the number of beer sale licenses which will now be issued on the basis of population units of 1000 was passed in the House to be engrossed. It is now in the hands of the Senate.

The Senate passed the measure calling for the abolition of the Division of the Necessaries of Life.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely signed the state budget bill calling for expenditures of $54,790,181 in the general fund and $2,918,543 by the Metropolitan District Commission.

Federal Conciliator Opposes 'Open Shop' Stand in Barre Strike

BARRE, Vt., May 11 (AP)—Mr. Charles G. Wood, federal labor conciliator, today described as neither pertinent nor fair the reason given by the open shop granite manufacturers for their refusal to agree to accept an award by an arbitration committee in the current labor difficulties.

In an open letter to the open shop manufacturers, he said that their group numbered among them some whose practices in cutting wages were the cause of the strike and that the open shop manufacturers now refusing to accept an award of arbitration are responsible not only for its existence but for its continuance.

National guardsmen, called out by the Governor as a result of excesses in the strike area, today continued to patrol the streets, but little, if any, violence resulted.

Mr. Wood stated further in his letter that the open shop manufacturers have no moral right to set up a stubborn resistance against what is manifestly for the public welfare and arrogate to themselves the sole right to settle the dispute as they see fit. He described this as a willful policy obviously defying a fundamental of government itself—willingness to be governed by majority rule.

He said that a majority of those engaged in the granite industry in the Barre district agreed to submit the issues to arbitration. The open shop manufacturers, he said, are still invited to accept an award as it relates to rates of wages and hours and conditions affecting the earnings of employees, but that arbitration cannot go forward until they give satisfactory assurances to the employers engaged in such arbitration that they will pay the scale of wages which the arbitration board shall determine.

New Hampshire Notes Upturn in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N H., May 11—Indications that activities in industry in New Hampshire are showing constant improvement are noted in reports issued from the State Labor Bureau and the New Hampshire Development Commission.

A Concord belting manufacturer has just received an order from one of the largest textile plants in New England for a three years' supply.

A new industry is to be established at Whitefield, which will engage in the manufacture of furniture and expects to employ from 125 to 150 workers. The new concern has already received orders enough to insure running the plant up to early fall.

Textile mills at Suncook and Gonic are producing sufficient quantity of manufactured product as to necessitate extra shifts in order to keep up to the peak of production. Reports have also been received indicating a revival of the lumber industry.

Strike Ends in Chicago As Teamsters Accept Cut

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP)—Alleged racketeer control of the Chicago Teamsters' Union was declared broken today by officials as they ordered 3000 drivers and hikers to return to work at a reduced wage scale.

Mr. William J. Courtney, State's Attorney, was one of the first to make the announcement of the end of the strike, but declared that the war he and Mayor Edward J. Kelly declared against racketeers would be continued. Breaking of the strike marked a victory for the Chicago Coal Merchants' Association, 187 of whose yards were closed in an attempt to break the grip the trucking and transportation agency reputedly had on the union.

Simmons to Present Model League Session

A model League of Nations, in which Simmons undergraduates will impersonate leading statesmen, will attempt to thresh out the Sino-Japanese dispute at an assembly this evening in the Simmons refectory.

The conference, which is under the direction of Miss Ruth E. Douglass, Woronoco, and Miss Alice E. Morris, Philadelphia, Penna., will have the following cast of characters:

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Gwendolyn T. Barrow, Sharon; Dr. V. K. W. Koo, Bertha A Drone, Pittsfield; Sir John Simon, Lucy M. Ward, Beverly; Earl of Lytton, Edith Phemister, Webster Groves, Mo.; M. Aristide Briand, Ann Grace Spencer, Portsmouth, Ohio; General Claudel, Ann Palmer, Stockbridge; Baron Pomper Aloise, Miss Jeannie R. Weissman, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.; Court Luigi Aldrovandi, Miss Gladys McMillan, Winchester; Baron von Neurath, Miss Edna Kurdt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Heinrich Schnee, Miss Winifre' E. Small, West Somerville; Dr. Eduard Beneš, Miss Freda Kalin, Malden; M. de Madariaga, Miss Elsie Church, Uncasville, Conn.; M. Motta, Miss Margaret Henderson, New Britain, Conn.; M. Paul Hymans, Miss Polly Churchill, Bridgeport, Conn.; M. Paul-Boncour, Kathryn Hunter, Trenton, N. J.; Maj.-Gen. Frank McCoy, Florence Kennison, Waban.

Public Utilities Studies El's Bond Refund Plan

The Department of Public Utilities yesterday held a hearing on the application of the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway for the refunding of bonds to the amount of $3,000,000. The new issue would run for 25 years. Bonds to this amount come due June 1.

The trustees stated that they had been negotiating with bankers for the refunding of the bonds to be taken at 95½ and bearing an interest rate of 6½ per cent. The bankers, it was learned, are insisting on maturity in 15 years. Attention was called to the fact that 95½ was a higher figure than is being paid for some of the Elevated bonds in the open market.

Spain Withstands Short Strike Led By Syndicalists

Premier Knows Nothing of Alleged Monarchical Plot, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, May 10—Except in isolated instances, Spain has averted disorder, violence and anarchy from the 48-hour revolutionary strike, called in major centers by syndicalist unions.

Meanwhile, in the Cortes yesterday there was no reference to the strike, and when Premier Manuel Azana was asked about the "army-civilian monarchical plot" against the Government, he declared he knew nothing about it.

Indeed people are beginning to believe the Government's announcement of the plot was an invention to rally Deputies to the support of the Cabinet which requires a quorum to halt discussions of the religious orders bill. It is suggested that General Goded, who is charged with leading the revolt, merely spoke unkindly about the Government, and his transfer to Las Palmas was ordered as mild punishment.

In the syndicalist strike hundreds of bombs instead of pistols were used this time, but the damage done must have disappointed the organizers of the movement.

Electric railway lines and hydro-electric installations were chosen as main sabotage objectives. This morning more than 15 bombs were exploded on the line at Godella in the province of Valencia and damage to the permanent way obliged trains to return to their base. This was the most serious instance of effective sabotage.

Many electric standards were wrecked in a score of localities where the current is drawn from waterfalls, but generally the damage was not serious.

Several churches have been attacked, bombs being placed on the roof in one instance, in another chairs, altar pieces and images were piled on floors and set afire. Peasants rushed to extinguish the fire.

United States Builds Less

New construction in the United States in the four months of 1933 was about $285,000,000, compared with about $444,440,000 a year ago, says the Indiana Limestone Company survey.

Commuters to Miss Cheery Greeting When New York Trolley Ends Service

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—When the surface cars on New York's East Side give way to the motor age this summer and that public institution, the motorman, is supplanted by the bus driver, things will not be the same on the morning runs of the line.

While the traffic on these cars gets to be more miscellaneous as the day wears on, the early morning patrons have a speaking acquaintance with one another, and there is none of that aversion to letting the other fellow have a look at your newspaper common to the crowded lanes of travel underground.

The motorman, of course, is an integral part of this fellowship—sets the key to it, you see. He knows where many of his patrons work and when they go on their vacations and due attention is paid to it when they miss a morning.

One of these streetcars was going along at a spanking clip the other morning, when suddenly the motorman put an energetic foot on his bell and made the strong noise with it that usually goes with the worst kind of a traffic tangle. A passenger, ready to get off, could see nothing ahead to warrant the clamor—no sign of traffic, indeed, save a single taxi bowling alongside just ahead of the car.

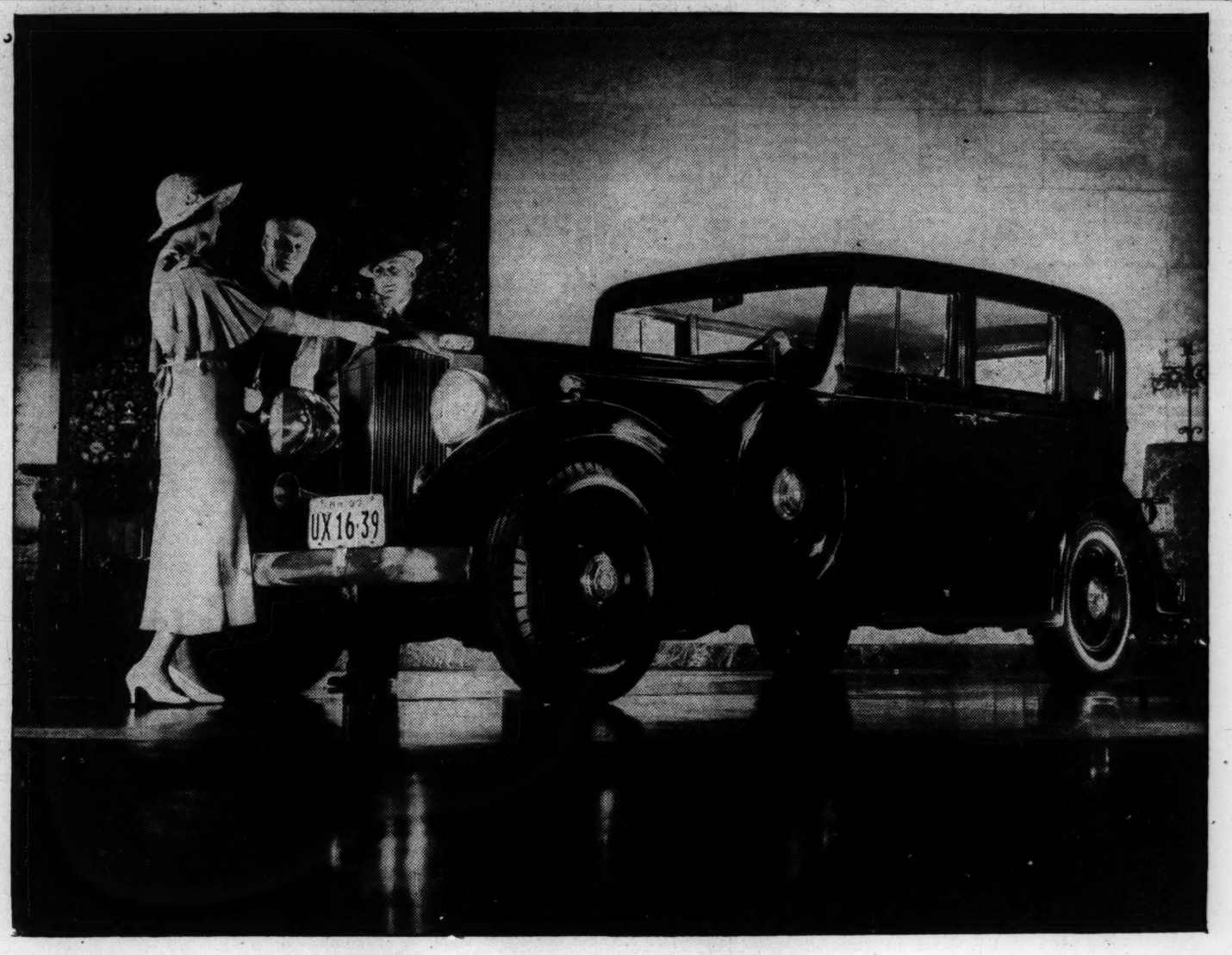
"What's up?" he asked the motorman.

"Well," said the motorman, "two of my regular customers are riding in that taxi up yonder, and I'm not going to stop honking until they turn around and wave at me!"

And then he gave a broad grin and a nod up ahead and his foot came off the bell and all was as usual on board New York's "Toonerville" trolley.

Opera at Conservatory

Scenes from operas, in costume, under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert, head of the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music, will be given tomorrow evening at 8:15 in Recital Hall, at the Conservatory, by the artist pupils of Mary Howe Burn, Helena Yngve and Florence Persson.



"What's this chip of wood doing on a Packard car?"

REMEMBER—back in your school days—what a chip on the shoulder meant? It was the challenge of a boy who was certain he was right.

One alert Packard dealer borrowed this boyhood symbol. In his showroom he placed a chip of wood on a Packard car to express what he sincerely believes—that the new Packards have obsoleted all previous standards in the fine car field.

Superior to other cars on any basis

While you may not see a chip of wood in *your* Packard showroom, the spirit of the challenge is there—the belief that this year's Packards are superior to other fine cars on any basis—performance, beauty, comfort, long life.

600,000 miles of testing during 1932 at the Packard Proving Grounds proved that these 1933 Packards are the toughest, longest-lived cars built in America today. A clutch was as good as new after 125,000 contacts in traffic. After 50,000 miles of driving, a transmission failed to show appreciable wear. A new lubricating system has doubled the life of motor parts.

Beauty that will never age

Your investment in a Packard is protected in another way, too—in permanence of beauty. For these cars have the traditional Packard lines that never go out of style. Drive one as many years as you wish—it will still be smart—a car you will always be proud to be seen in.

In these cars Packard has recognized that motorists differ in their requirements and preferences. And so the window ventilation, the pedal pressure of the power brakes and the resilience of the shock absorbers can all be adjusted to meet your desires.

But name any quality you seek in a motor car—you will find it in the new Packards. Comfort? The cushions were contoured by an orthopedic expert to let you ride with the greatest relaxation and enjoyment. Steering? It is so easy it is almost automatic. Quiet? Even when traveling up to a mile and a half a minute, you can scarcely hear the motor.

Drive one over your own road

But don't just read about these cars. Drive one over some road whose every rut and hill and curve you know by heart. Test it in every way. Then do the same with all the other fine cars 1933 can offer you. Compare them with Packard on any basis. We believe you will come to the same decision that so many others have come to—to make your next car a Packard.

When you come for a ride in a new Packard, bring your old car with you—if it is of average value, it will cover the down payment on a new Packard. The balance can be spread over many months. And the operating economies which your new Packard effects will make the monthly payments still easier.

PACKARD

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

The Packard Eight from $2150 • The Packard Super-Eight from $2750
The Packard Twelve from $3720 Prices quoted are F. O. B. Detroit, Mich.
Prices subject to increase without notice

Christian Science Lecture by A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B.

Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, C. S. B., of London, England, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: A Religion of Healing," at noon (12:10) today, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theater.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Gordon V. Comer, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The Mother Church, I welcome you to this lecture on Christian Science.

There is a fundamental desire among men that good should be ever present with them, but how to approximate this state is unknown to a great majority. It would seem that good is not present today to the extent that it should be, in the world thought or in individual thought, and that both are very much in need of healing.

Christian Science teaches that the many problems of human life can be met by correcting individual thought about them, that is, by exchanging false, fearful, and ignorant thoughts for true, courageous, and intelligent thoughts based upon the allness and goodness of God.

The members of the Board of Lectureship maintained by The Mother Church are well qualified by study and practice in the healing work of Christian Science to speak on this subject. There is abundant reason to expect that each of us will be blessed because of having heard this lecture.

Mr. Bathurst, who will speak to us, is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. His lecture is entitled "Christian Science: A Religion of Healing." It is my pleasure to introduce to you Mr. A. Hervey-Bathurst, of London, England.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

May I ask you to visualize for a moment that momentous scene, that epoch-marking occasion, when Paul, standing before King Agrippa, asked, "Why should it be considered a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" What an indication of understanding of the power, the omnipotence and omnipresence of God. Has God changed? Then what Paul indicated is as true now as it was then. This, Christian Science not only teaches, but demonstrates or proves.

It is not necessary for me to tell you that Christian Science heals. That fact is now recognized throughout the world, for men, women and children in every civilized country are being healed through the knowledge of the truth, taught and practiced by the Founder of Christianity, and again revealed to this age by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and the author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." While the revelation of Christian Science is certainly proof of the remarkable development in the realm of religion, Christian Science is not new, for it is primitive Christianity again revealed to mankind in a way which all can understand and practice scientifically.

"Why should it be considered a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?" Christian Science today is perpetually voicing that same thought and is again asking mankind why it should be doubted that the healing of sin, sickness and death should still be possible through the recognition and the demonstration of the ever-present God and His irresistible power.

The Discovery

The way in which Christian Science was discovered is so interesting by reason of its wonderful simplicity. Mrs. Eddy was suffering from the effects of an accident from which the physicians expected she would not recover. One day she begged to be left alone. Mrs. Eddy had always been a most earnest student of the Bible, and as was her custom she turned to that sacred volume and read the familiar passage in the ninth chapter of Matthew's Gospel which records the Master's healing of the man suffering from the palsy. Jesus said to him, "Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house." You will note the prompt obedience of that man, who did as he was told with the result we all know so well.

Mrs. Eddy's discovery established the fact that the sick can still be healed in the way Jesus and his disciples taught and practiced. At the same time let me say that Christian Science is by no means confined to the healing of physical sickness, for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in Rudimental Divine Science, p. 2, "Healing physical sickness is the smallest part of Christian Science. It is only the bugle-call to thought and action, in the higher range of infinite goodness." Christian Science is therefore all-inclusive; or, in other words, there is not a problem known or unknown to mankind, individually or collectively, that cannot be solved through a correct understanding and demonstration of the teachings of Christian Science.

I am sure that in the time at our disposal we shall see how this healing is not only a reasonable, but a natural result of the understanding of the teaching of him of whom it was said, "Never man spake like this man."

Christian Science shows that the high standard of living and healing taught by Jesus must eventually be attained by all, in fact that it is possible now. "Ye shall know the truth," the Master declared, "and the truth shall make you free." Christian Science has revealed that truth. And what is Truth?

What is the truth about all we see, hear, feel, taste, smell? What is the truth about the many discordant conditions we see around us? Why does evil seem to be so persistent—sometimes apparently almost overmastering good? These are a few of the many questions with which mankind is struggling.

Importance of Right Thinking

Let us see what Jesus teaches on this point. Did he not say, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you" (Matthew 6:33). And how can we seek the kingdom of God except in thought? So then Jesus stated definitely that the only way to success, the only way to find what is good, real and true, is to find the "kingdom of God," i.e., the place not only where God is, but where God reigns—is supreme.

It is a well-known axiom that like invariably produces like. So that if we commence with what our physical senses tell us, or if we accept the testimony of the physical senses as a basis from which to argue, or if we believe that what these senses tell us is true, we are materialists, and to us there is no God. Again, if we believe that there is a great First Cause or creator, God, or Spirit, and at the same time accept the testimony of the physical or material senses as real, we are admitting that God is conscious of and therefore includes evil, sin, disease, disaster and death, which is utterly impossible. Why? Because if the great First Cause or creator knew and therefore included both good and evil, both life and death, it would be a "house divided against itself," and therefore destructive, not creative or a creator. And all Christians acknowledge that God is the only creator and that He is good.

No one would like to be told he was not intelligent. Yet we are faced with the fact that, while admitting that like produces like, people or a great many people believe that God or Spirit created, and is therefore manifested or expressed in, His opposite, matter. Jesus taught quite the contrary, and so does Christian Science. So, while no one likes to realize he is being deceived, every man is being deceived who accepts the testimony of the carnal or mortal mind, or the physical senses, as to the material universe, including mortal man, being real.

We admit readily that there must be a First Cause. We call that First Cause or creator God, or Spirit, and we add with assurance and certainty that He is infinite. Then since God is Spirit, His creation must be and is exactly like Him, spiritual. Spirit does not and cannot include its very opposite, matter; therefore there is no matter in the creation which is spiritual, and that is the only creation. It is possible that some one might feel tempted to say,—suppose that is true, but what about the material evidence which my physical senses continually tell me is real? To such an one I would say,—I believe you know enough about the material universe, and I will ask you to be willing to consider this great but simple truth which I am endeavoring to explain. And let me assure you that to the extent that you are willing to admit the logical and divine facts as to what and where God is, you will be able to demonstrate or prove them unfailingly.

God, we all declare, is in heaven. We admit also that God is infinite. Therefore God, Spirit, is everywhere; and here is included in everywhere. Consequently that place where God is, or the kingdom of God, is at hand; it is not afar off. It is exactly where we are, and where we are is just where we are thinking. The Master said, "The kingdom of God is within you." In other words, to the extent that you understand and accept the truth which has been established from all time, you see or experience the kingdom of heaven; you awake to the fact that, actually, you are in heaven.

May I remind you that we pray, or most of us pray, daily and some of us many times a day, "Thy kingdom come," the spiritual sense of which Mrs. Eddy gives us in Science and Health, p. 16, as "Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present." Heaven is not a locality; it is mental or spiritual.

At this point one might feel inclined to ask, "Then where is 'on earth'?" That equally is just where we are thinking. The earth of God's creating is not the earth which our physical senses present to us, and in order that we may see the answer to that simple prayer, "Thy kingdom come," we must, through the understanding of Truth, get rid of our erroneous concept of earth. In her definition of earth in Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes in part, "To material sense, earth is matter; to spiritual sense, it is a compound idea."

The Truth About Man

And here the question will arise, "What is man?" As the Bible states, in language with which we are all so familiar, man is the image and likeness of God. In order therefore to understand man, it is well first to have some correct concept of God, the only creator, who is quoted in the first chapter of Genesis, verse 26, as saying, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." But one might ask, what makes it possible for men to have a true concept of God? The answer to this question is,—the fact that man really is spiritual—the image and likeness of God.

The general trouble is that men believe that they are separate entities entirely independent of God. Man is no more separate from God than the reflection of yourself before the mirror is independent of you. If you stand before a mirror your reflection does exactly what you do and at the same moment. What is true about your reflection in connection with you is equally true with regard to man in his relation to God. Then think of the joy, think of the comfort, the satisfaction and assurance of knowing that you are not now and never can be separated from God! This divine, unalterable fact can never change or be changed. Therefore it matters not what we may think or believe; this fact remains.

Then arises the question, "What is God?" On page 465 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy gives us the following definition of God. "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." This God is the only creator and He created all that was made, as the Bible states. Must it not follow then that, since God's creation is the only creation and it is good, we have a very erroneous concept of that creation, including man, so long as we believe that the creation of God includes evil, sickness, destruction, fear, vice or death? Can man, the image and likeness or reflection of God, be subject to what God does not include? The answer is emphatically—No, he is not and never was. This may be considered a bold statement to make, but it is nevertheless true, because what is true about the nature of God must be equally true about the nature of His reflection, man.

Then we see that you and I in our true selfhood or identity are just as much the children of God now as we always have been and ever will be. One might, however, well ask, how is it that we so frequently act as if we were the children of a most un-Godlike parent?

God is infinite, all, and God is Spirit; therefore His creation, including man, can only be and is, spiritual. This may be said to be the key to the question. Suppose, however, one were to say,—"that is obviously true from a logical point of view, but it is beyond me to prove it." To such an one the reply may be made,—the spiritual fact of being is true; it always has been and always will be true. Recognition of this divine fact, or the truth, enables one to apply it in human experience, that is, to prove the truth. Let me say at once that the physical or material man, or the physical senses, will never be able to see or define God, Spirit, because, as St. Paul writes, "the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be."

St. John wrote—"now are we the sons of God." Does not this mean that now, at this very moment, we are, or our true selves are, Godlike, and does not "Godlike" mean like Spirit and not like matter? Again, because man really is spiritual and because the material is but the mistaken belief, or the lie, or the counterfeit, man has the innate ability to recognize and love God, good. In Science and Health, p. 468, Mrs. Eddy writes in the "scientific statement of being,"—"man is not material; he is spiritual."

The belief then in a material creation, or the belief that man is material, is a false mistaken belief, an erroneous supposition. You cannot have a mistaken belief about nothing; you can only have a mistaken concept of Truth. Therefore, as we understand even a little of Christian Science, we see how the erroneous belief is late, since Truth is already established. We can go even further and say that error is always late, always too late. Therefore surely an erroneous or mistaken belief cannot interfere with or hinder us nor can it harm us, and we need never be afraid of it.

The material or physical body then is the result of a belief in the reality of the material creation, including man, or the belief that matter produces or creates itself.

Man, as we have already seen, is the expression or reflection of God, or divine Mind. The understanding of this divine fact enables us to have dominion over the body, because matter, or the material body, is merely a belief in something which does not emanate from the one and only cause, Spirit, and therefore is not of God.

Education and Government

Christian Science reveals the omnipotence of good. Therefore since God or good is omnipotent or all-powerful, God, good, is the only power, the only government. This wonderful yet divine fact revealed by Christian Science is demonstrable. Then think what changes will occur as this fact is more widely recognized and demonstrated. In the political world, in international affairs, how glorious to see those in official positions desirous of demonstrating only the power and government of good. If, however, this government of good is to be demonstrated in world affairs, it surely must commence with the individual, and if it commences with the individual it will unfold in the home. Therefore the homes of Christian Scientists should be harmonious and orderly, and must express the true sense of government. In order that this may be so, the children must be taught obedience, strict obedience. They should be taught to respect their parents and others; to be considerate, unselfish and courteous. They certainly should be given the legitimate freedom all children should have, yet they should be taught proper control and shown the difference between liberty and license. They should learn the joy of self-sacrifice, the happiness of thinking of others, instead of continually being pampered.

The education of children is a sacred responsibility. Mrs. Eddy refers to them as "the hope of our race" (Pulpit and Press, 9:2). They are most certainly in need of proper education and discipline; and Christian Science shows also that the larger children need to be disciplined, or to discipline themselves, just as the smaller ones need to be properly educated or disciplined, in order that they may bring "into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ" (II Cor. 10:5).

It is not possible for you or for me to foretell exactly the progress that will be made; to foresee in detail the magnificent blessings which will accrue to mankind as this true or correct education of children becomes more general. With a growing army of clear, scientific thinkers the belief in evil will be much less readily accepted, and as these children gradually step into positions of authority and find themselves in places where their understanding has fuller scope and where they have greater privileges than ever of demonstrating true government, will not the universal brotherhood of man be seen as a demonstrable fact rather than as a beautiful theory, which so many people today believe can never become practical? The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Christian Science is demonstrating or proving it, and day by day it is being more clearly recognized that the children are indeed "the hope of our race."

Healing Through Christian Science

The Way-shower, Christ Jesus, the Founder of Christianity, showed us how to get rid of the belief in sickness. He not only knew, but was able to demonstrate, the truth; the knowledge of which, he declared, would make us free. As Jesus showed us, so in Christian Science, the healing is not the result of struggling with a belief in sickness as if it were something real to be overcome. Healing through Christian Science treatment is the inevitable result of a demonstrable knowledge of the truth. As we rouse ourselves to recognize the truth revealed by Christian Science—to understand that after all the teaching of Jesus is not only true, but demonstrable, we are in a position to refute these erroneous statements, thoughts or suggestions to the effect that man is sick or controlled by sin. Then it is that that which is incomprehensible to the carnal mind or physical senses occurs unfailingly,—the sick are healed and the sinner is reformed.

I feel sure, however, that at this point someone would like to ask, "Yes, but how is the healing actually brought about?" The answer is briefly—through prayer. In the chapter on Prayer in Science and Health, page 1, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Desire is prayer"; and she states also that "no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." In my own experience, as in the experience of innumerable others, one of the greatest blessings and revelations of Christian Science is the understanding of how to pray aright.

Prayer is not only a desire for a knowledge of the truth; it also exemplifies or demonstrates it. For example, suppose you know something about Christian Science and have demonstrated the truth of what you understand by healing yourself of some physical trouble, and someone comes to you and asks for Christian Science treatment, because he is suffering. In asking for treatment the patient is reaching out for Truth. His honest desire is prayer, but probably rather along the lines of blind faith; whereas the prayer of the Christian Scientist would be based upon spiritual understanding, the understanding or knowledge of the truth about God, and man as His perfect reflection; which is true, even while the patient is believing something quite the contrary. As the Master stated and proved, and as Christian Science teaches, that understanding of the truth makes free, because it destroys the erroneous or false belief about man, and the patient, being honest and receptive, experiences the answer to his prayer, or is healed through Christian Science treatment.

There is perhaps no greater joy, nothing more satisfactory, than the knowledge Christian Science gives you that it is man's privilege here and now to recognize and demonstrate his true nature or Godlikeness; in other words, to be what you actually are all the time.

Now surely the spiritual understanding of man in his true nature, or "the expression of God's being" (Science and Health, p. 470:23), cannot fail to heal, and, what is more, does not fail to heal. Of course, the patient may not understand exactly how the healing takes place, but there is no question that he is conscious of the fact when the physical trouble, from which he believed he was suffering, is healed and he leaves the presence of the Christian Scientist a free, well man.

Recognizing, affirming and demonstrating the truth about God, man and the universe constitute prayer. There is a beautiful and remarkable definition of prayer in the words of one of the hymns in the Christian Science Hymnal—

"Prayer is the heart's sincere desire,
Uttered or unexpressed;
The motion of a hidden fire
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air;
His watchword overcometh death—
He enters heaven with prayer."

All down the centuries mankind has prayed; and did not the Master say, "When ye pray, believe that ye receive" (Mark 11:24). Do people generally pray in that way today, do you think? The fact is that to the extent that the desire or prayer is honest will that prayer be answered. Then if we honestly desire to do God's will and not our own, we shall be able to obey with rejoicing.

Watchfulness

The secret of Christian Science is right or true thinking, or watchfulness. If you will think for a moment you will realize how seldom mankind consciously watch what they are thinking; you will notice how seldom, generally speaking, they control their thoughts. Men and women are more or less careful what they say, but it takes Christian Science really to rouse one to watch one's thinking. This watchfulness in the practice of Christian Science is of paramount importance, and I will assure you that as you practice this right, true thinking and are willing not to admit a thought or suggestion that would interfere with your recognition and affirmation of the omnipresence and omnipotence of God or good, you will witness wonderful results, for Truth is power, and error is impotence and cannot stand.

This right thinking or watchfulness must be practiced, not spasmodically, but consistently and persistently. Take for instance your daily paper. Can you afford to accept suggestions or statements of error, discord, disaster, fear, hatred, death? No. Then when you begin to appreciate the power of right thinking you will realize that to the extent you correct these suggestions, whether they appear to come from the press a book, or just as stray thoughts, you will be becoming world workers, because, as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 559 of Science and Health (lines 8-10), "The 'still, small voice' of scientific thought reaches over continent and ocean to the globe's remotest bound."

Strange as it may sound to some of you perhaps, the world today is not free from every desire to bring about evil, strife, or even war, all for some ulterior purpose. Do you think that that condition of mind which attempted to kill the Christ by crucifying Jesus has as yet been silenced forever? Do these sinister forebodings of evil disturb the Christian Scientist? No; for he realizes that the desire to do evil, or the seeming ability to accomplish evil, is powerless in the presence of the understanding of Truth. The watchful Christian Scientist merely allows these arguments of error or the carnal mind to remind him of the truth, and he knows that every effort of that carnal mind, however subtle it may seem to be, is proved to be powerless by the demonstration of the unalterable, ever-operative and irresistible law of God or good. In this way the lie of the belief in the activity of an evil so-called mind is refuted, proved to be untrue. This is its destruction.

Christian Scientists have a scientific understanding of the Christ, Truth, revealed and taught by Jesus, and are, thanks to the discovery of Mary Baker Eddy, in a position to prove that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth" (Rev. 19:6), and they are ever mindful of the remarkable advice given by the Master (Mark 13:37), "What I say unto you I say unto all, watch."

Christian Science Simple

Christian Science is preëminently simple. Do not think there is anything involved in it. It is as simple as primitive Christianity. Let me say before you leave this hall that there is nothing to prevent your beginning without delay to put into practice what you now understand of this vast subject. You have only to begin to think logically, truly, scientifically. You need only honestly desire the truth and you will find it.

"Why search the future and the past?
Why do ye look with tearful eyes,
And seek, far off, for Paradise?
Before your feet, Life's pearl is cast."
Hymnal, No. 391.

In Science and Health are these words (p. 174:17): "The thunder of Sinai and the Sermon on the Mount are pursuing and will overtake the ages, rebuking in their course all error and proclaiming the kingdom of heaven on earth. Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practiced."

Therefore, my friends, "Why should it be considered a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?"

BALTIMORE

BONWIT LENNON
WHERE CHARLES & MEETS CLAY
BALTIMORE, MD.
Are Now Showing
The New
Spring Fashions in
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The Editor's Puzzle

93

The youngest daughter was clever, pretty, and an evident desire to be of such help as she could which was apparent to all endeared her to her family as well as to her friends and most acquaintances. Her only sister was married now

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Like STERLING on Silver

● "The name 'Burnett's' on vanilla means the same to me as 'sterling' on silver. I have used it for twenty-five years and always feel that I have the best." So writes one user of Burnett's Extracts. It is statements like this that make us glad we have never lowered our quality.

●You'll like the new handy Burnett bottle, too. *Economical* because it does not tip over and waste the extract. Made of amber glass to keep out light rays. And ready for you now at your grocer's.

Ten cents will bring you a copy of "Doubly Delicious Desserts." We know you'll find it decidedly helpful when planning meals.

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Made by
JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY
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Judge Nisley shoes by quality—not by price!

The "fussy" customer *appreciates*
Nisley's careful fitting service!

Chicago, April 12, 1933
5134 Glenwood Avenue

Mr. Frank R. Putnam,
Advertising Director
The Nisley Company
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Mr. Putnam:

I have followed your advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor very closely and have read the splendid letters re-produced therein which were sent to you by satisfied "Monitor" customers. I often wished that I, too, might wear a pair of "Nisley shoes. Needless to say your advertisement announcing the opening of a store in Chicago was the answer to this wish and I lost no time in making the purchase.

The shoes fit perfectly notwithstanding the fact that I tried on about eight or ten different sizes and styles, until not only I but the salesman as well was satisfied with the fit and style. This letter would be incomplete without commending upon the courteous and pleasant service rendered especially to one who is as "fussy" as I am.

Welcome to Chicago! Your merchandise and service merits loyal support, and you may rest assured I will pass this word along.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Harriet White

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Todays Miss Lawrence and her family coat-of-arms.
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Business Warned To Meet Nation's Needs of Today

Grocers' Association Head Says Government Ready to Take Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 11—Warning that unless the various factors of the country's economic life "take hold of themselves and proceed with the task in the light of past experiences and in accordance with the nation's newer needs, the Government will complete the undertaking and remain permanently in charge," was sounded at the forty-first annual convention of the American Wholesale Grocers' Association here this week.

The speaker was Mr. J. T. McLaurin, president of the organization, who drew a picture of the new era of "controlled business" which he said is on the verge of replacing the present system under which manufacturers and dealers conduct their business.

As the nation's geographical frontiers have been closed, so have the frontiers of its business been shut by concentrated capital, mass production and mass distribution, he said.

"Whether we like it or not, the era of rugged individualism has passed," Mr. McLaurin continued. "We are now entering a time in which industry, commerce, finance, and agriculture must put themselves under iron control.

"The new deal is on its way, however, and is gathering momentum. What will it bring to you as independent business men and wholesale grocers? Very much indeed—a greater opportunity to coöperate with your fellow merchants, and more latitude for protecting your business from destructive practices and impositions.

"The corporation chains have developed price cutting with its resulting havoc to the rest of the trade. The super-markets have carried price cutting to an absurd extent, making the situation even more acute for chains, manufacturers and independents. The chains have been out-smarted at their own game."

Pan-American Parley Arranged

(Continued from Page 1)

anything, are keenly aware of the opportunity awaiting their delegates. Particularly have these nations been aroused by President Roosevelt's decision to offer the western peoples a new commercial deal with the United States.

True, there has been, and is, a certain hesitancy to expect too much until after results of the World Economic Conference at London are made public. Yet, if conversations here with Latin-American envoys are correctly understood the Montevideo conference, should the London session fail, will strive only the harder to bring about economic and financial relations mutually beneficial to the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

The regrettable level to which these relations, especially trade, have sunk was pointed out the other day by Señor Jacobo Varela, Uruguayan Minister to the United States and chairman of the subcommittee for the Montevideo program. Taking, for example, the Uruguayan-United States commercial figures, which show a decrease of 88 per cent in four years, he went on to show that whereas in 1929 the United States exported some $911,000,000 of goods to the Latin-American republics and purchased more than $1,000,000,000, these figures during 1932 dropped to $195,000,000 and $334,000,000, respectively.

"Such," he said, "are the pitiful remains of a flourishing trade established after more than a decade of active, intelligent effort." He called the situation regrettable, attributed it to tariff restrictions, and believed that only through international consultations and concerted action could troublesome commercial issues be adjusted. He was disappointed, but far from discouraged, for through the Pan American Union, or at least through a plan prepared at the Union for the Montevideo conference, he saw the opportunity to "fight for better conditions."

Committee's Work Outlined

Briefly, the plan to which Señor Varela referred is one that was submitted by the Pan-American Commercial Conference held at the Pan American Union here during 1931. It was submitted to the Latin-American Governments and related to tariffs and internal taxes. The suggestion was made that an inter-American economic and financial organization should be established to function under the auspices of the Pan American Union. The organization was to be called the Pan-American Economic Committee. The organization was shaped to include:

First, one member of the diplomatic mission of each American nation, one member for the Government of the United States, and one member designated by the Economic Committee.

Second, a committee of economic experts of persons selected by the governing board of the Pan American Union and accepted by the Economic Committee.

Third, a National Economic Committee in each Latin-American country and which would function independently of the Government and be composed of representatives of economic associations and institutions.

Fourth, a National Committee of Experts selected by the Economic Committee and to serve for temporary work on specific subjects.

Submitted to Governments

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Commercial Conference the Pan American Union transmitted the project to the southern governments and requested that the proposal be studied and commented upon. These comments will be forthcoming at the Montevideo conference. That the nations will subscribe to this idea is likely, although certain modifications may be proposed. But whatever may be the substance of the plan agreed upon note how closely it belongs with the movement to outlaw war.

Montevideo delegates propose to organize a movement against armed conflicts. Hispanic-American countries, troubled for years by one war after another, have arrived at a conclusion that the vast sums required for armies and armament might far preferably be expended upon industrialization. Three times during late years—Santiago 1923, Cuba 1928, and Washington 1929—have delegates convened in extraordinary sessions to devise a means for arbitrating international disputes. Three times they failed.

That they should have fallen down seems inexcusable to the people of the north. Frequently the word "temperament" creeps into their conversations; much more pertinent would be the word "background." For Latin America can well be called the Europe of the Western Hemisphere; its continent from Mexico to Patagonia is cut into large and small nations entertaining a variety of conflicting interests; its background largely that of wars, revolutions, and changing governments. Little chance has it had to develop itself politically, economically, financially, and—if one cares to use the word—spiritually.

Marked Change Under Way

Today, a change is under way. The world-wide economic cataclysm has opened Latin America's eyes. Interestingly enough, it gave to the women, at least the educated ones, an opportunity for demanding rights comparable to those enjoyed by men; especially rights having to do with the shaping of national policies. Formerly, woman's place has been "in the home." Today, however, is a "new era."

Equal rights will be included in the Montevideo conference: the movement received its first actual boost during the Sixth Pan-American Conference at Havana in 1928 when a group of tireless women, headed by Miss Doris Stevens of New York, appeared before the delegates to argue the cause of feminism. How disappointing these early efforts were does not require repeating. That the work finally bore fruit is what counts: it did so in 1932 when the League of Nations suggested to the Latin-American Governments that women's rights receive thoughtful consideration.

At the Montevideo conference the southern governments, so it is understood, will have representatives qualified to ratify or reject any program which the women may submit. And it is further understood that, unless present plans fail, working representatives will be sent by the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Equal Rights International, the World Union of Women for Peace and Concord, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the National Woman's Party. By working delegates is meant, women who will mingle among the delegates of the southern nations and campaign for suffragism.

International Law Involved

Incidentally, into this campaign for suffragism international law enters, particularly as it effects marriage and a child's nationality. Into the Montevideo conference it will be injected from another angle, as well; in other words, from that angle where the formulation and the development of the law of nations must be founded on unchangeable fundamentals of respect for essential international rights recognized by all American nations. Since 1928 the question of the supreme rights and the supreme duties of nations has been under careful consideration by the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Coming before the December conference is a declaration introduced and laid aside at the last Pan-American Conference, and which read in effect:

1. While every nation has the right to protest and to conserve its existence it has not the right to do so by the commission of unlawful acts against innocent and unoffending states.

2. While every nation has the right to independence in the sense that it shall pursue happiness and develop itself without outside interference this right does not include the privilege to interfere with or to violate the rights of other states.

From this declaration it would appear that international law is at the same time both international and national: national in the sense that it is the law of the land and is applicable as such to the decision of all questions involving its fundamentals; international in the sense that it is the law of the society of nations and applicable as such to all questions between and among members of the society of nations.

Declaration Set Aside

It will undoubtedly be recalled that when the above declaration was introduced at Havana by Señor Victor M. Maúrtua of Peru the United States marines were stationed in Haiti and Nicaragua. The declaration, at that time, did not seem forcible enough to the Pan-American confreres assembled at the Pan-American Conference.

The declaration was therefore set aside for further deliberation and discussion and failed to command more serious attention presumably because of a resolution offered by the El Salvadoran delegate, Señor Gustavo Guerrero, stating that no nation had the right to intervene in the internal troubles of another.

Although this resolution was later withdrawn following "an enlightening address of" Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, El Salvador's contention that internal troubles required no outside assistance was further noted when last year it withdrew from the 1923 Central American Non-Recognition Pact which forbade Central American nations recognizing governments coming into power through revolutions in that area.

Whether a similar resolution will be introduced at the Montevideo conference is anyone's guess, although the chances seem more than even that it will, since the 1923 Non-Recognition Treaty expires this year. From the American viewpoint a treaty of this character is most essential if trade is to carry on and if the Central American nations expect future credit and assistance from the United States. Credit brings up the stabilization of currency, an all-important topic for Montevideo.

Latin America, as well as Europe, Asia and the remainder of the world, has discovered that commerce cannot go on successfully unless money, that is to say money values, are stabilized. The southern countries have learned that no merchant cares to place or accept an order if days, weeks, months ahead the value of the dollar, peso, milreis, or any other coin might be likely to fluctuate in value.

Whether money be stabilized on a gold or silver basis is important according to the person who favors gold or silver; but that money be stabilized upon some basis is important to everyone. Therefore, if the London Economic Conference of next month fails to come to some decision on this all-influential issue, the southern nations and the United States will have a money problem all their own.

Into this problem, or should it fail to materialize, into the stabilization issue, Mexico will probably inject the question of silver. Mexico would favor silver, for, it will be remembered, during the Pan-American Commercial Conference in Washington during 1931, Mexican delegates got through a vote that all Pan-American governments should seriously consider the desirability of submitting to a world conference the rehabilitation of silver.

Stabilization, tariffs, economics, finances, women's rights, law, and social reforms offer a lengthy list of topics for consideration. How so many subjects can be intelligently discussed at the December conference would be as puzzling as the topics themselves if it were not known that the numerous sections of the agenda have been carefully worked up to facilitate decisions. And, further, were it not understood that the conference is expected to last some five weeks or longer.

Every aspect of the problems up for consideration will be examined in an atmosphere of free discussion, mutual respect and good will, if Señor Varela, the Uruguayan Minister to the United States, is correctly understood. No effort, he says, has been left unfinished to bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the situations facing the inter-American republics. Señor Varela ought to know. He has sat on two inter-American commissions. He is charting the conference's course toward inter-American unity.

Nuggets Bring Double Reward

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHILEAN WOMAN PANS GOLD

The Government of Chile Stimulates Production of Yellow Metal by Offering Prizes for Best and Biggest Nuggets.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—At Andacollo, the center of the Chilean gold-washing operations, 10,000 unemployed are engaged in panning the streams in this district alone. Andacollo is known as the "sacred village" near the port of Coquimbo. Some of the Andacollo gold was recently shipped to New York to pay for a shipment of gasoline of which Chile is short.

Tariff Exchange Plan Welcomed By Varied Lines

Roosevelt's Hint of Power for Reciprocal Grants Gets Wide Support

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—Manufacturers and producers in varied lines have expressed approval of President Roosevelt's hint that he may ask for power to initiate a program of reciprocal tariff negotiations with foreign countries.

Letters or visits on the subject have come to the Department of Commerce from individual producers or associations in lines ranging from flour millers, meat packers, apple growers and fish packers to leather tanners, textile manufacturers, steel makers, manufacturers of automobile products, agricultural machinery, industrial equipment, office equipment, hardware and dyestuffs.

Producers in many lines have expressed strong approval of the prospect of the United States being able to ask other countries to reduce duties or moderate their customs regulation on American products in return for a similar willingness on the part of the United States to consider easing the conditions of admission on their products into the American market, according to officials of the Commerce Department. With tariffs and other barriers out of the way, they foresee foreign markets reopened to them once more.

Tanners and cotton manufacturers from the North and East, southern tobacco growers, mid-western machinery manufacturers and meat packers, southwestern flour millers, California fish packers, and Washington apple growers have inquired about the program, demonstrating that it is of nation-wide interest to producers.

In an effort to economize while improving its service to exporters, the department is conducting a special survey as to the use exporters have been making of the facilities offered by the Government. Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, said yesterday that 20,000 copies of a questionnaire had been sent out to all exporters of whom there is any official record.

One of the suggestions being studied seriously would eliminate all commercial offices in foreign countries, except the office of a single representative at each important foreign capital or in each principal region. The information for exporters would all be cleared through this one major agency.

Tourists to Canada Bring in $300,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — "Tourists," perhaps Canada's greatest single source of income, returning over $300,000,000 in the best years, continue to pour into the woods and cities and seacoast villages of "the North." Last year a total of 4,103,777 tourist automobiles crossed from the United States, spending, it is estimated, $200,000,000 in board and purchases of all kinds. Over 3,000,000 cars entered by way of Ontario, 500,000 by Quebec Province and 287,000 by New Brunswick. The principal port of entry was Windsor, Ont., where the entries numbered 1,186,000, of which 983,000 were for periods of 24 hours or less. Fort Erie, formerly Bridgeburg, Ont., where the Peace Bridge is situated, held second honors with 944,000 entries, while Niagara Falls was in third place with 652,900 entries.

Hindu Moderates Veering in Favor Of Britain's Plan

Influential Liberals Declare for New Home Rule Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA — Proceedings at a recent meeting in Calcutta of the National Liberal Federation of India showed that moderate Hindu opinion is veering definitely toward support for the Indian home rule scheme now before a joint committee of both houses of the British Parliament.

The resolutions adopted contained criticisms of the scheme as not going far enough in the direction of Indian autonomy, but both Diwan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, who was reëlected President, and Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, now probably exercising influence second only to that of Mahatma Gandhi himself, declared definitely for the scheme.

The Diwan Bahadur said that even a poor constitution might be made to yield results.

Mr. Sastri said: "We should take a hand in this important work and try to improve what has been given us." Mr. Sastri also appealed to the Indian National Congress leaders to discontinue their civil disobedience movement.

General conditions in India meanwhile continue to improve. The numbers of convicted persons undergoing imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement is now down to 13,674. This compares with 60,507 at the end of February, 1931, and 61,551 on Sept. 30, 1932.

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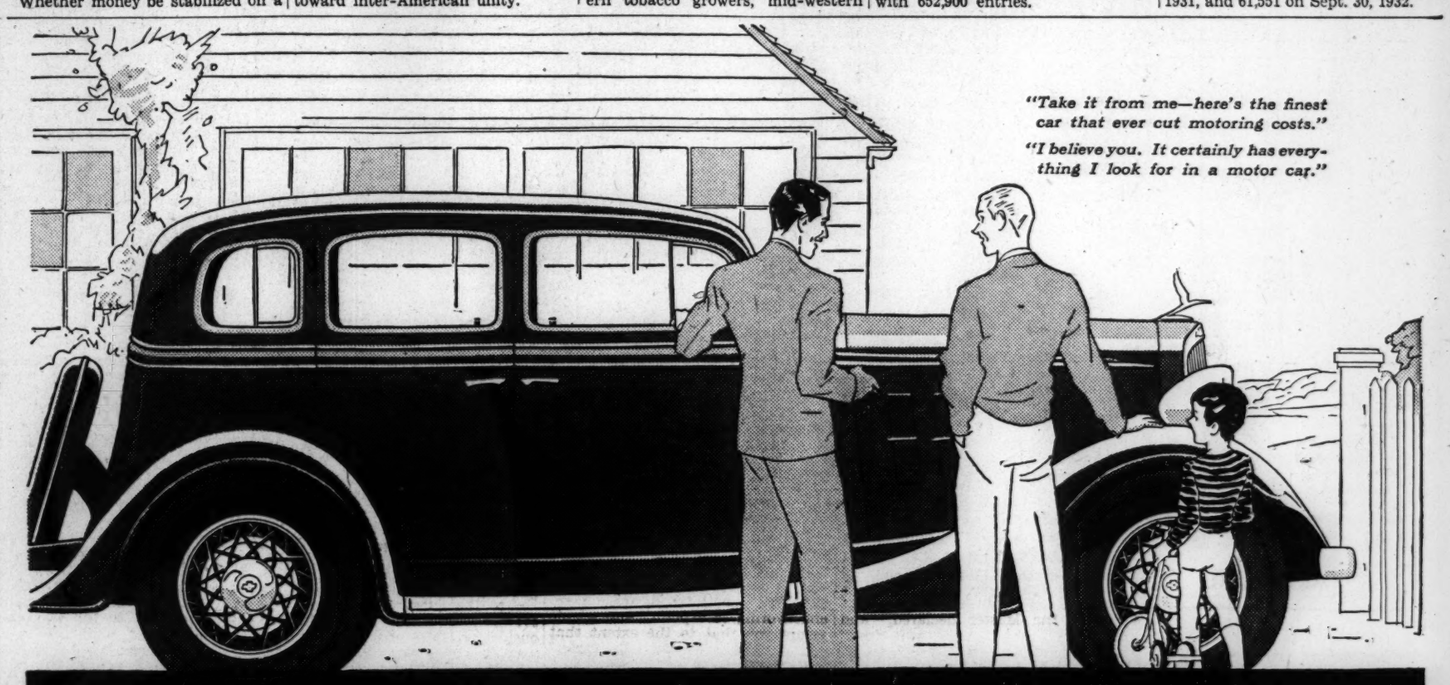

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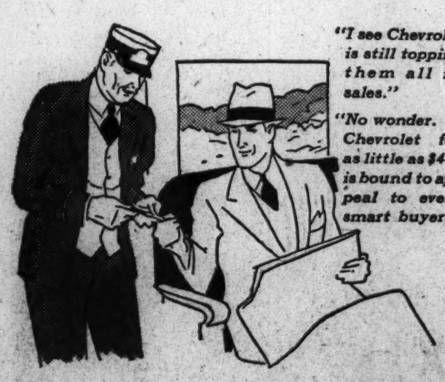

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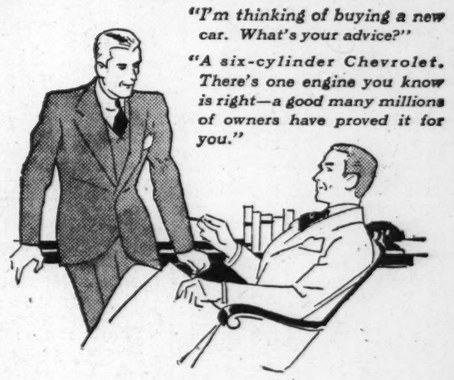

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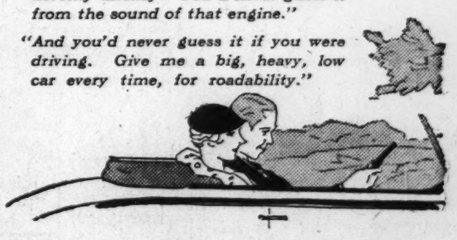

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Women of Miami Typify Florida's Beauty in Review

Women's Club Presents Glowing Spectacle to Aid Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Florida's tropical beauty, as exemplified in its sunshine, moonlight, flowers and fruits, was the theme of "Sand in the Shoe," the spectacular presentation offered to Miami at the Biscayne Fronton by the Miami Women's Club for the benefit of the Flagler Memorial Library.

More than 500 participants in the spectacle were garbed in vivid-hued cellophane, fashioned into original designs representing myriads of flowers, fruits, sunrays and moonbeams.

Mrs. Charles T. Allen, of New York, one of the artist members of the Miami Women's Club who got "sand in her shoes," the supposed reason why people remain in Florida, wrote the lyrics and music, designed the costumes and stage settings which were worked out by club members, about 1500 persons giving their time to the work since the first of the year. Arrangements are being completed to take scenes from the production to Chicago as part of the Florida exhibit at the Century of Progress exposition.

Has Wide Influence

The Miami Women's Club is more than a local organization. Its luxurious Spanish Renaissance home on the edge of Biscayne Bay has become a center for women from all parts of the world who visit Miami and meet within its hospitable walls friends, old and new, and find activities which make their winter vacation something worth while.

The club's annual art exhibition, which draws all visiting artists together, has, under the direction of Myrtle Taylor Bradford, become an outstanding event in the South. Likewise the literary, dramatic and social welfare departments are doing excellent work. Three scholarships in the University of Miami are given each year. Mrs. J. Avery Guyton, retiring president, has received many letters this spring from women prominent in the arts and professions in many cities, expressing appreciation of the Miami Women's Club.

The outstanding achievement of the club is the maintenance of the Flagler Memorial Library, one of the largest in the State now, but which had a very small beginning back in 1900. At that time Miami was a small village with no library. Several women used to meet on porches afternoons and read together, sharing the expense of buying new books.

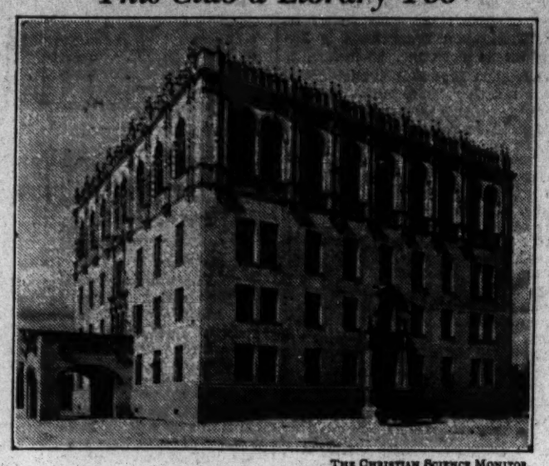
Began to Circulate Books

Soon the women organized and voted to put the books which were accumulating, into active circulation at a nominal fee to non-members.

Handling the books became a problem in which Henry M. Flagler became interested. He donated a plot of land in the heart of Miami to the Women's Club stipulating that the club must always maintain a public reading room. So the organization and library had its own home. Outgrowing it by 1924, the club built its present $250,000 home on North Bayshore Drive where a comfortable setting is provided for its more than 30,000 volumes, as well as giving women every convenience of a modern club home.

The Miami Women's Club has received honorable mention from the Pictorial Review and the gift of $100 as a reward for "What is the Highest Public Service that can be Rendered by Women's Organizations" contest. Mrs. T. T. Stevens, president-elect, will take office during May.

This Club a Library Too


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIAMI WOMEN'S CLUB AND FLAGLER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Germany's Intention To Rearm Indicated

(Continued from Page 1)

rejoicing that Germany has no heavy artillery, no squadrons of military planes nor tanks of all models which she has demanded." He criticized the four-power pact as being inappropriate to the existing European situation.

The Disarmament Conference continues its discussion of technical details in committee. The conference as a whole has not met for several days and the date of its next meeting has not been fixed.

British Seek to Change Germany's Move Toward Unrestricted Rearming

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 11 — Germany's virtual notice to the world of its intention to rearm regardless of results at Geneva has not surprised London.

For weeks British statesmen have been apprehensive of events in Germany, including what is described here as a marked increase in military spirit.

The key to the German attitude, according to competent British authorities, is seen in the change of ground on the Reichswehr. Ever since Versailles, Germany has protested against the maintenance of the long-service professional army. The campaign to substitute the militia reached its high point under Gen Kurt von Schleicher last December.

Since the accession of Herr Adolf Hitler, the policy has been reversed and Germany is now unwilling to modify its military machine, which, though small, is unquestionably one of the most efficient armies in Europe.

Two interpretations are given here. First, Herr Hitler realizes that the immediate transfer to the militia system would weaken Germany's military power, even below the present standard. Secondly, the Hitler Government regards the Reichswehr as an important unit in the maintenance of its domestic political power, and is not desirous of embarking on general conscription, which would necessitate inducting into the army citizens opposed to the National Socialist régime.

Despite this newest difficulty, British diplomacy is making every effort to alter the German position.

Britain has long been sympathetic to the German demand for disarmament of other nations. It has recognized the justice of the German demand for equality. But recently the intransigence of the Germans at Geneva has evoked the query whether or not Germany would be pleased if the conference failed, thus paving the way for Germany to take unrestricted steps to arm as it pleases.

Groceryman in Georgia Raises Employees' Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., May 10—Responding to President Roosevelt's plea for higher salaries, Mr. I. C. Shifflett, a groceryman, here, gave his employees a 20 per cent increase, effective May 8.

Mr. Shifflett had never cut salaries during the economic stress, but the increase was made to enable his employees to meet the higher cost of living.

Assassins' Trial In Japan Arouses Anti-Jingoist Cry

Activities of Extremists Starts Movement Against Reactionaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — The trial of a group of reactionaries who recently plotted to assassinate the Premier, Viscount Makoto Saito, has caused renewed outburst against the activities of the aggressive reactionary societies. An agent of the reactionaries admitted that he had received 100 yen (about $20) as an advance payment for the proposed assassination, but said he refused to commit the crime when he was told the primary motive of the leaders of the society was to influence the stock market and not patriotism.

In some quarters, it is believed that the police have followed a mistaken policy in granting more lenient treatment to reactionaries than to Communists. It is argued that this policy is responsible for increasing lawlessness by the right-wing extremists. The reactionaries now, it is said, are carrying on a campaign to prevent punishment of the junior army and navy officers who assassinated the late Premier, Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai.

Despite an aroused public sentiment, however, students of Japan believe the reactionary societies will die hard. The motive prompting the more legitimate of these organizations, it is argued, is imbedded in the Japanese character through centuries of training.

Throughout Japanese history are studded the names of "heroes" who resorted to direct action to enforce acceptance of their beliefs regarding patriotism and to protest against what they considered injustice.

To this day even the most modern of Japanese are inclined to excuse violence if they are certain it is motivated by pure patriotism. They are not, however, willing to see a continuation of the use of the word patriotism as a screen for blackmail and other forms of extortion.

New Jersey Zinc Income

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—New Jersey Zinc Company reports March quarter net income of $437,378, equal to 22 cents a share, compared with $591,104, or 30 cents a share in the like 1932 period.

Prospector Digs 'Gold Nuggets' Out of Library of Congress

Many a Priceless Volume Uncovered by Curator Parma of Rare Book Collection on Open Shelves or Among Incoming Consignments

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Like a prospector looking for gold, V. Volta Parma, curator of the rare book collection, eyes the ordinary books on the open shelves of the Library of Congress.

Somewhere in those stacks, he knows by thrilling experience, he is likely to happen upon a volume worthy of being carried up to his lock-protected lair as "rare," or even "priceless."

Sometimes new-made history is the deciding factor, and a volume secure in the open only yesterday has to be guarded from avid souvenir-hunters today.

Take the privately-printed "Records of the Town of Hyde Park, Duchess County," one of Mr. Parma's recent "finds." It is a volume of town meeting data, and of baptisms and marriages in the Dutch Reformed Church, printed to preserve local history and encourage other towns so to do.

Handwritten is this inscription by its editor: "No. 75 of 100 copies. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Hyde Park, 1928." That inscription alone would now cause it to be locked up.

Perhaps because he is a collector himself, Mr. Roosevelt seems to speak the language loved by the rare book experts. Mr. Parma cherishes, both as a rare book and as "living literature," one of 30 copies of Mr. Roosevelt's inaugural address, which has been privately printed.

"In inaugural addresses, it is likely to rank second only to Lincoln's second inaugural address," forecast Mr. Parma.

A slight error of cataloguing, made in the dim past, caused a little book to be lost to scholars searching the libraries of many countries for it— until Mr. Parma pounced upon it a few weeks ago.

It came to the library 50 years ago, and its title, "The Remarkable Case of Peter Hasenclever, Merchant" got it placed among the biographies, when it actually belonged with volumes on manufactures.

Mr. Victor Selden Clark, consultant on economics, said of it: "This is probably the only existing copy of the most important contemporary pamphlet upon the iron manufacturing and industrial condition in American colonies in the eighteenth century. For several years I searched for a copy of this pamphlet while writing my 'History of Manufactures.'"

And he told of how a German scholar searched libraries of three continents for it.

From a group of old school catalogues, sent over from the Capitol, Mr. Parma extracted the only known copy of a 1782 separate printing of "An act for the founding of a college at Chester, in Maryland." The students of historic Washington College on Maryland's "eastern shore" are coming here to see that priceless piece of printing.

Princeton students on visits here are shown an "open shelf pick up," a 1711 Greek Testament autographed "John Belcher," one of the founders of that school.

Lodz Textile Workers End Threatening Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LODZ, Poland—Termination has been effected here of a strike of textile workers. The strike had taken on large and threatening dimensions, being supported by a general workers' protest strike.

A settlement was reached as a result of intervention of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

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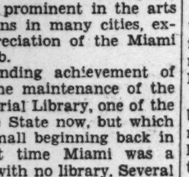
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*Tweedmoor is our registered name for an all-wool fabric that wears like iron — and doesn't look it.

Have you an eye for color? Do you instinctively sense what ties, shirts, socks and hat go best with your clothes from the standpoint of good taste?

If you're among the many who frankly admit that this is a gift unfortunately denied them, you'll be interested in our "ensemble displays" — suggestions worked out by our style directors to help you do your own choosing—*correctly*.

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The Homburg Hat as worn by the man on the right of our style illustration is the most formal of soft hats.

You will also like the new Snap-brim as worn by the man on the left.

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Bigger Business Banner Raised At Council Meeting

New Products Conference Opens With Warnings to Be Ready for Increase

"Prepare for increased business," speakers at the New Products Conference, held by the New England Council today at the Hotel Statler, warned New England manufacturers. How progressive firms can and are developing, packaging, and marketing new and improved products, was illustrated by the speakers with lantern slides and in an exhibition of the products.

Mr. Normal Bel Geddes, artist and designer, for example, showed, with the aid of slides, that design, applied to industry, does not necessarily make beauty and physical attraction the primary consideration. Utility, conserving of space and materials, and general economy, he demonstrated, can be influenced directly by correct designing.

Illustrating his point were a stove, a radio, a show window, and a factory, indicating how proper effort in designing could result in larger sales through not only improvement of appearance, but through greater efficiency and economy. Industry in the future, Mr. Bel Geddes held, must concentrate on quality, and public confidence will go to those industries which incorporate good design in their products.

Introducing the speakers, Mr. James W. Hook, president of the Geometric Tool Company of New Haven, Conn., noted the progress of research in the fields of natural science and engineering, but the lack of similar development in the social, economic and political sciences.

This need for greater social and political invention was emphasized further by Mr. O. F. Benz, director of sales, Du Pont Cellophane, Company, who declared that, with the development of new products and new methods through the activities of scientific research, the problem of finding new markets looms larger and larger. Mr. Benz recounted the experience of his own firm in finding ways in which the use of their product could in turn increase the sales of other products.

"Our job," he said, "is to make it easier for the consumer to buy and we must first find out why the customer buys."

Picking up the thread of Mr. Benz's talk, Dr. Walter B. Pitkin, of Columbia University, stressed the importance of studying the customer. And the hardest thing to discover in this study, he pointed out, is often the most obvious thing.

Dr. Pitkin held that the customer does not know what he wants in terms of commodities, but in terms of the results as they affect him. Translating the solution of this problem directly into industry, he said, is the task of those involved in this study.

Mr. William F. DeMaris, market research analyst, revealed that giving the consumer what he is known to prefer will result in sales. Such, he said, has been the experience of the New England Confectionery Company.

Test boxes were used, he explained, in determining the likes and dislikes of the consumer, and replies resulted in the marketing of a new package containing the most popular candies.

Round table discussions during the lunch hour included talks on finding new products; selling new products; safeguarding profits in new products; and setting up the new products development department.

Modern packaging was discussed at the afternoon session by Mr. D. E. A. Charlton, editor of Modern Packaging. Package changes, he said, should be viewed in the light of sales insurance, for attractive, convenient and well-designed packages have proved to be substantial sales builders.

The history of successful merchandising, Mr. J. D. Malcolmson director of research of the Robert Gair Company, Inc., of New York, said, shows a consistent trend toward reduction of size and increase in attractiveness and convenience.

Mr. R. Lee Smith, president of the United American Soda Fountain Corporation, of Watertown, Mass., pointed out that the new order of selling is to find ways of making the retail buyer a better merchant and a better business man.

Mackerel Catch Set At 44,000,000 Pounds

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—This season's Atlantic Coast mackerel catch was forecast today by the Bureau of Fisheries at 44,000,000 pounds, in addition to the catch of small yearling fish which cannot be estimated in advance. This is slightly smaller than the 46,000,000 pounds taken last season.

Mr. Frank T. Bell, Commissioner of Fisheries, pointed out that a knowledge of the probable catch of this important commercial species is of dollars and cents value to this industry. Commercial firms in the New England territory have based their operations, in several cases, on the estimate by the bureau and increased their profits by planning distribution in accordance with the bureau's forecast.

In announcing the estimated catch, the commissioner said the forecast was made on the assumption that the fishing fleet would be of an average size and that the number of "man hours" of fishing would be about the same as last year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Lester E. Harwood, Allston, Mass.
Reginald Johnson, Brattleboro, Vt.
Mrs Pearl Dubner, New York, N. Y.
A. Herzog, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. May Baar Solomon, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward N. Pertenshaw, Fall River, Mass.
Edward N. Pertenshaw, Fall River, Mass.
Albert F. Abbott, Van Nuys, Calif.
Thomas Martell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jane W. Huling, Kingston, N. Y.
Ray G. Huling, Kingston, N. Y.

Lending Their Aid to Solution of New England Problems

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARTICIPANTS IN COUNCIL'S NEW PRODUCTS CONFERENCE

Left to Right—MAURICE HOLLAND, Director, Division of Engineering and Industrial Research, National Research Council, New York; DR. H. C. PARMELEE, Vice-President, McGraw Hill Publishing Company; CHAPIN HOSKINS, Managing Editor, Forbes Magazine; JAMES W. HOOK, President, Geometric Tool Company, New Haven, Conn.; FLOYD MILLER, Manager of Plans, Barta Press, Cambridge; NORMAN BEL GEDDES, Artist and Designer, New York.

Business Upswing Shows Broadening Field of Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

Ky., McKinney, Texas, Sidney, N. Y., were among those to add their names to the growing list that have granted wage increases. The boosts have mostly been for 5 or 10 per cent.

Kansas City Citizens Plan To Spend $10,803,604

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11—A total of $10,803,604 in new work was pledged for greater Kansas City in the "renovizing" campaign, it has been announced and virtually all solicitation has ceased. The goal was $4,000,000. The 2000 workers solicited 57,515 residence owners in Kansas City and obtained 16,948 pledges to do some amount of repairing, remodeling and modernizing in the next six months. Pledges on residence property averaged $145 each, while those on business property averaged $3009. The workers reach 4300 owners of business properties and obtained pledges from 1320 of that number.

Indianapolis Begins To Modernize Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 11—A total of 9500 homes in Indianapolis will undergo extensive repairs as the result of a city-wide modernization campaign just concluded here, it was announced by Mr. Louis Borenstein, president of the Chamber of Commerce, under whose direction the civic organizations and volunteer workers put on the drive.

Tabulation has been completed, after volunteer workers made a block by block canvass urging improvement before prices go up. A total of $4,055,100 expenditures for property improvement was pledged by citizens. The original goal of the drive to give employment and stimulate trade was over-subscribed 160 per cent.

In Center Township alone 1400 families on township relief were dropped a month, having found work as a result of the drive. Heads of building concerns and firms distributing building materials reported that idle men were recalled as a result of the combined civic drive.

Ohio City to Celebrate

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 11 (AP)—Springfield is preparing to celebrate "the end of the depression" with a glorious four-day spring jubilee to demonstrate how the public morale has improved in recent weeks under the stimulation of better business.

Portland Organizes Bank to Get R. F. C. Loan

PORTLAND, Maine, May 11 (AP)—Organization of a new national bank in Portland, to be named The National Bank of Commerce, was assured today as subscriptions for stock in the new enterprise passed the $500,000 mark set as a minimum by federal authorities.

The way was also opened for a $5,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for distribution among the depositors of the closed Fidelity Trust Company. Formation of the new national bank was a condition for the loan required by directors of the R. F. C.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Leticia Treaty Dispute Ready for Hearing; Denmark Retains Greenland Jurisdiction

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—After a lull in the World Court's activities on behalf of international justice, new cases are looming up. One involving Peru and Colombia in the interpretation of the Salamon Lozano Treaty, which has caused the Leticia dispute, is expected to be the first to be heard.

Meanwhile judgment was pronounced on April 5 in the case concerning the legal status of certain parts of Eastern Greenland, between Denmark and Norway. It was declared by 12 votes to 2 that the occupation by Norway on July 10, 1931, was unlawful and invalid in that it constituted a violation of the existing legal situation.

It was clear from the discussions that the Danish submission was founded on the contention that the area under dispute was, at the time of the occupation, subject to Danish sovereignty, and as Danish sovereignty existed over all Greenland, the said area could not be occupied by another power. In support, two main propositions were advanced: (1) The uncontested enjoyment for a long time past of sovereignty over all Greenland; (2) the recognition of that sovereignty by Norway. The Danish Government also relied on the Ihlen declaration, which it regarded as debarring Norway from proceeding to any occupation of territory in Greenland.

On the other hand, the Norwegian Government submitted that, as the territory occupied in 1931 lies outside the limits of the Danish colonies in Greenland, it was a "terra nullius," no man's land; and that, in view of Denmark's overtures to the powers in 1915-1921, she was now prevented from alleging a long-established sovereignty extending over the whole country.

The World Court, however, contended that Denmark displayed and exercised her sovereign rights over the territory to an extent sufficient to constitute a valid title to sovereignty. So this valid title rendered the Norwegian occupation in 1931 unlawful and invalid. The Court held also that on the occasion of the financial settlement which followed the dissolution of the Danish-Norwegian Union in 1814, Norway undertook not to dispute Danish sovereignty over Greenland. Furthermore, the Court found an undertaking to the same effect, and binding upon Norway, in various multilateral agreements by Norway with Denmark, as also in various multilateral agreements to which both Denmark and Norway were contracting parties. And in regard to the Ihlen declaration, the Court rejected the Danish contention that this was a recognition of an existing Danish sovereignty in Greenland, while nevertheless considering that the declaration constituted an engagement obliging Norway to refrain from occupying any part of Greenland.

Seeing that in this judgment the Court had given a clear interpretation of the question of sovereignty, the second Greenland case pending before the Court was withdrawn a fortnight later by the agents of the Danish and Norwegian Governments. Proceedings had been instituted by them on July 18, 1932, following Norwegian occupation on July 12, 1932, of certain territories in the southern part of East Greenland, to the south of Angmagssalik.

The Court's judgment in the Eastern Greenland case concluded its twenty-sixth session which began Oct. 14, 1932. In the course of this session, in addition to the Greenland case, the Court had before it the case concerning the administration of the Prince of Pless, brought by the German Government, in which the Court made an order joining a preliminary objection lodged by the Polish Government to the merits of the case. Finally the Court also dealt with the suit concerning night work of women.

The twenty-seventh ordinary session opened under the Rules of the Court on Feb. 1. The only case on the list for this session was one concerning the "appeals" lodged by the Czechoslovak Government against certain judgments of the Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, under the Paris Agreements of 1930, and more particularly the preliminary objections raised by the Hungarian Government in these suits. On April 8, however, the Czechoslovak Government withdrew the appeals and requested the withdrawal of these suits from the Court's list.

So for the present the only case actually pending before the Court is the Prince of Pless case. This one will be ready for hearing by Oct. 15.

Packard Motor Car Company

DETROIT, May 11—Packard Motor Car Co. reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $1,131,823 after depreciation and taxes, a net loss of $1,563,983 in the first quarter of 1932. Net working capital on March 31, 1933, was $17,602,939 and current ratio was approximately 11 to 1, compared with net working capital of $18,124,933 and current ratio of 8.8 to 1 on Dec. 31, 1932.

Balanced Production Stressed by Wallace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 11—The way out of the situation caused by increased production and so-called overabundance of material supplies lies in the realm of natural science, whose province it is now to find a method of distributing this abundance it has established, according to Mr. Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, who spoke to members of Franklin Institute here May 9.

Mr. Wallace also addressed the Democratic Women's Luncheon Club in the afternoon, speaking on the farm bill, which he urged as a necessary measure to adjust the acreage and production to the market.

Speaking on the farm bill, Mr. Wallace said that the compensation which is proposed for the farmer in the adjustment of acreage to the existing market is to come from a tax levied on the first processed form of the commodity, some of which will be absorbed by the processor, some by the consumer. "The Administration has chosen that course not only for the relief of agriculture, but for the sake of achieving a balance between city and country, between major producing groups," he stated.

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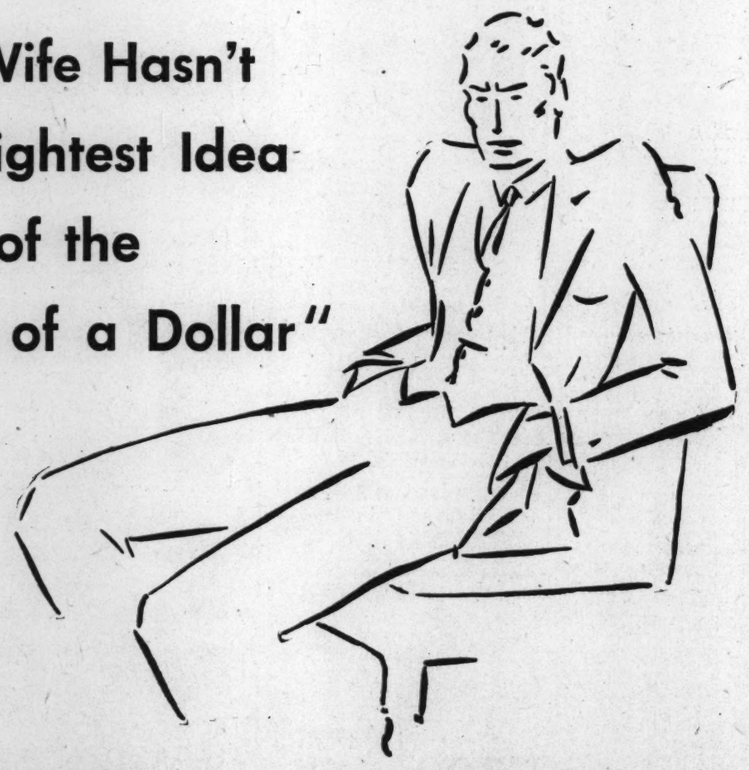

JOHN BLAKE told us that the other night. He was very much upset. We feel sorry for him. And we're printing his remark in the hope that Mrs. Blake may read it.

Mrs. Blake would undoubtedly prefer to be a help rather than a hindrance to her husband. And, since such a large percentage of the average family's income must go for food, she couldn't do better than to make a fresh start by buying her family's food wisely.

There is no place like an A & P store for women like Mrs. Blake to learn how much value they can get out of a dollar. Their experience won't cost them anything either. For, at A & P, they'll always get the best food obtainable at the lowest possible prices. And the more experienced they become in the art of shopping, the more likely they are to continue to shop at A & P.

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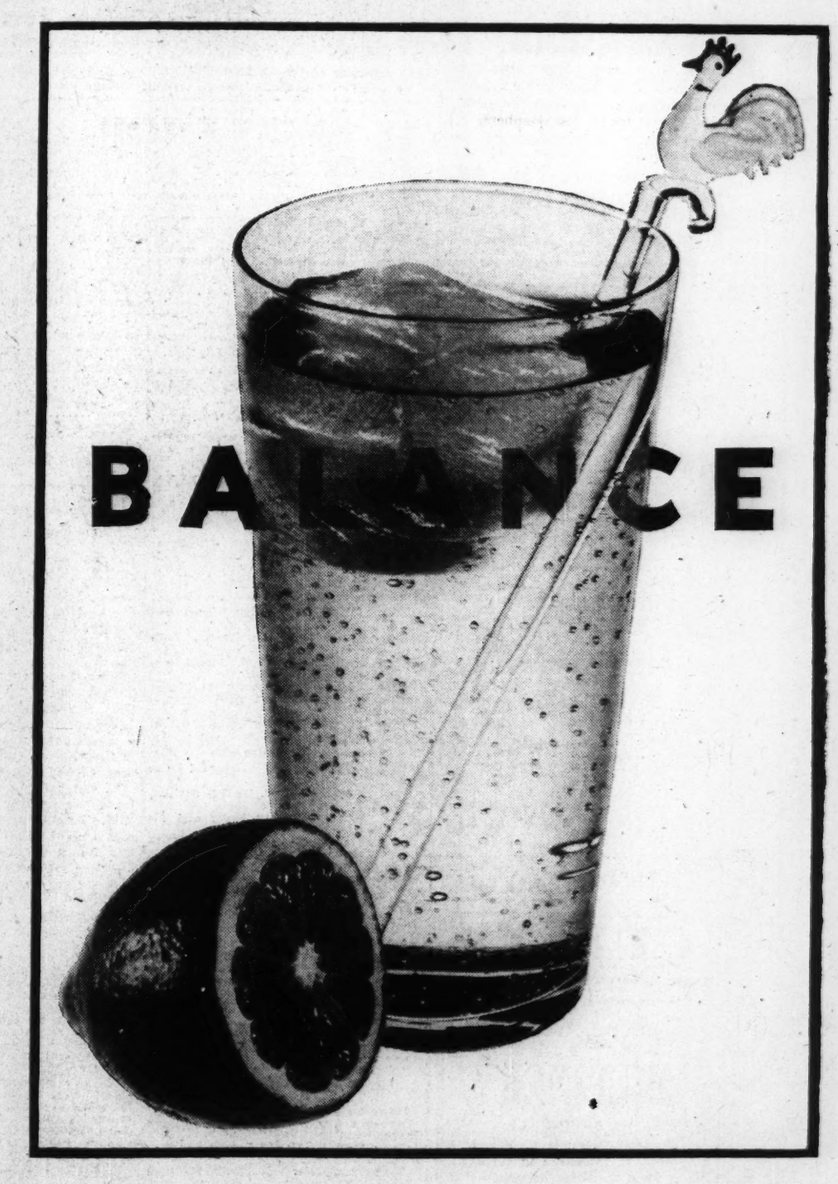

. . . something you never suspect a ginger ale of having, until you see what a difference Canada Dry makes. For this fine old beverage has a subtle tang you really can't describe. You must taste it!

BUY THE BIG BOTTLE FOR ECONOMY

Not just a large bottle, but a Big 28-ounce bottle, making five full glasses. Canada Dry is also made-to-order by the glass at soda fountains.

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Indians Tie For Lead in League

Defeat Boston Red Sox as Yankees Lose to Chicago

American League

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New York	14	8	.636
Cleveland	14	8	.636
Washington	14	9	.609
Chicago	13	9	.591
Philadelphia	9	11	.450
Detroit	10	13	.435
St. Louis	8	16	.333
Boston	8	14	.300

Results May 10

Cleveland 4, Boston 2.
Chicago 10, New York 2.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 4.
St. Louis 5, Washington 0.

The New York Yankees lost an American League baseball game to the Chicago White Sox yesterday, 10 to 2, and are forced to share first place in the standing with Cleveland. Sam Jones faced the world champions and pitched shutout ball for five innings. He yielded only six hits and was never in much trouble. The White Sox pounded three New York pitchers for 14 safeties, including a triple by Swanson in the second with the bases full. Al Simmons led the Chicago attack with a double and two singles. Crosetti's double was the only extra-base hit made by the Yankees.

Willis Hudlin delivered seven-hit ball for Cleveland, enabling him and his mates to tie for the lead by a 4-to-2 victory. Although the Indians made only six hits, they took advantage of poor Red Sox fielding to score two of their runs. Earl Averill, who has been hitting sensationally in recent games, made only one safety for Cleveland, but that was a triple. Cissell drove in a pair of runs with a double and single.

Philadelphia won both ends of a double-header from the Detroit Tigers, taking the first game, 3 to 2, and the second, 6 to 4. Cain pitched and won the opener for the A's although his mates were outhit, 8 to 5 Fred Marberry worked seven innings for the Tigers yielding only five safeties. Bob Johnson hit a homer for the Athletics in this game. In the second contest, George Walberg did the pitching for Connie Mack. The A's pounded out 14 hits, but Sorrell and Hogsett managed to keep them quite well scattered. Cochrane made three hits for the winners.

Earl Whitehill allowed only two hits in the first seven innings at St. Louis yesterday, but he weakened in the eighth and the Browns scored five runs to beat Washington 5 to 0. Two singles, two doubles, a pair of walks and an error by Manush figured in the scoring. George Blaeholder shut out the Senators with six hits, striking out three. Carl Reynolds hit a double and single for the Browns. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	x	10	14	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Jones and Berry; Gomez, MacFayden, Jablonowski and Jorgens. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Kolls, Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 43m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	x	4	6	1
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	3

Batteries—Hudlin and Myatt; Welland and Gooch. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 45m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	x	5	7	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Blaeholder and Ruel; Whitehill and Sewell. Umpires—McGowan, Ormsby and Summers. Time—1h. 35m.

At Detroit
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	8	1

Batteries—Cain and Cochrane; Marberry, Wyatt and Desautels, Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Marberry Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—1h. 52m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	—	6	14	1
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—	4	7	4

Batteries—Walberg and Cochrane; Sorrell, Hogsett and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 48m.

Reds Defeat Phillies Twice to Climb in Race

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	14	8	.737
New York	12	7	.632
St. Louis	11	10	.524
Cincinnati	10	10	.500
Chicago	10	11	.476
Brooklyn	8	10	.444
Boston	10	13	.435
Philadelphia	6	15	.286

Results May 10

Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 7.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 3.
All other games postponed.

The Cincinnati Reds captured a double-header from Philadelphia yesterday in the National League, and climbed into the first division of the senior baseball circuit. The scores were 10 to 7 and 4 to 3. The first game was a slugging battle, with the Reds clinching by a six-run rally in the sixth inning. Red Lucas and Jim Elliott were the starting pitchers, but neither finished. Lucas was credited with the victory, although taken out in the seventh.

The second game was a pitchers' duel between Silas Johnson and Austin Moore. The Phillies touched Johnson for two runs in the first inning, but could do nothing more until the ninth, when a rally fell one run short of tying the score. Chuck Klein was the batting star of the day, the big Phillie outfielder getting three home runs, two of them in the first contest. Davis, one of Klein's team mates, and Hafey of the Reds also hit for the circuit. The scores by innings:

At Philadelphia
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	1	—	10	14	0
Philadelphia	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	—	7	13	3

Batteries—Lucas, Kolp and Lombardi; Elliott, Liska, Hansen and Davis. Winning pitcher—Lucas. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—Rigler, Barr and Stark. Time—1h. 55m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	4	9	0
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	9	0

Batteries—Johnson and Hemsley; Moore and Todd. Umpires—Barr, Stark and Rigler. Time—1h. 36m.

Pair Skaters Retain Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The open pairs figure-skating championship of Great Britain for professionals has been retained at the ice rink here by Sadie Cambridge and Albert Enders of Queen's Club, London. Second to them were Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Stewart of Bournemouth, who have been professionals for little more than a year and have only a limited experience of pair skating. For this reason, they had not quite the same verve and speed as the winners, although their program included similar tricks and dance steps. Third place was taken by Kathleen Shaw and T. Cook, who worked through a much simpler schedule. Considering that they have not long been skating together, they showed good timing. The choice of the champions (who have been associated in this specialty since 1925) was breath-taking in its speed, skill and variety, and afforded a fitting finale to the 1932-33 season at the Manchester rink.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	20	8	.714
Birmingham	19	9	.697
New Orleans	19	11	.633
Atlanta	13	14	.481
Nashville	13	14	.481
Chattanooga	12	14	.462
Little Rock	6	19	.240
Knoxville	6	19	.240

Results May 10

New Orleans 4, Little Rock 2.
New Orleans 4, Little Rock 2.
Birmingham 7, Memphis 6.
Atlanta at Chattanooga (rain).
Knoxville at Nashville (postponed).

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	12	6	.667
Minneapolis	10	8	.556
Columbus	11	9	.550
Toledo	11	10	.524
Indianapolis	9	9	.500
Louisville	9	11	.450
St. Paul	8	12	.400
Kansas City	9	14	.391

Results May 10

Indianapolis 8, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 10, Louisville 9.
Milwaukee 4, Columbus 3.
Toledo at Kansas City (rain).

By-Plays

No Wonder the Coast Colleges Are Strong on Track

MANY reasons have been given as to why the big California colleges have such strong track and field teams year after year, and are able to send them East and clean up the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America outdoor championships. The eastern colleges have been unable, with one exception, to keep their team trophy from the westerners since 1921, and advance forecasts indicate that the West is going to make another successful invasion the latter part of this month. Perhaps reports from a recent Los Angeles High School League championship meet can be taken as showing one of the chief reasons for the colleges being so strong, as it is from these high schools that many of the college stars matriculate. In this meet, a new interscholastic running high jump record of 6ft. 6¼in. was made, and the 880-yard run was won in 2m. 2.4s., the 100-yard dash in 10.1s., the 120-yard high hurdles in 15.8s., the 200-yard low hurdles in 25s., the 440-yard dash in 50.9s., the one-mile run in 4m. 35.4s., the pole vault at 12ft. 3in., and the broad jump at 22ft. 8¼in. It looks to us as if the winners of these events would make up a pretty fair college team right now, and yet another year or two will find them doing even better and no doubt winning many points for the colleges which they will soon be representing.

* * *

Furnishes as Well as Develops College Athletes

Oglethorpe University has an athletic director who is certainly doing more than is generally expected for the university by which he is employed, as he is not only serving as athletic director but also as coach of the university baseball, and he has been quite successful in both positions. This is not all, however, as he has already contributed three members of his family to the baseball squad, and two more are coming along soon. Frank Jr. and Marion both played on the varsity team during their undergraduate days, Eddie is now playing as a sophomore, while Alf and Pete are now in high and grammar schools, respectively, headed for Oglethorpe and with good prospects of proving valuable members of future baseball teams. Where is there another college fortunate enough to have a good coach who can also furnish five players?

Over the Net

UNTIL she retired from play, Sheila Hewitt, former junior champion of England, an 18-year-old daughter of Rear Admiral Hewitt, was the outstanding women's singles star of the 1933 Riviera tennis season, the main events starting at Cannes and moving eastward to Nice, Beaulieu, Monte Carlo, and Menton, then to Italy for two weeks of play at Bordighera and San Remo and return to the Beau Site Lawn Tennis Club for the Cannes championships. Miss Hewitt entered the first four events and won all of them. At the New Courts L. T. C. and the Gallia L. T. C. she defeated Muriel Thomas of England, 6—4, 6—3 and 6—3, 7—5, respectively. The following week and the week after that Miss Hewitt met and defeated Cecile (Cilly) Aussem of Germany, who in 1931 held the championships of Germany, France and Wimbledon. The first meeting between Miss Hewitt and Miss Aussem was at the Carlton L. T. C. and the second at the Nice L. T. C. for the South of France championship. In the Nice event Miss Hewitt defeated her German opponent at 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Hewitt dropped out of the tour after the Nice event and from then on in the remaining six meets Lolette Payot of Switzerland, national champion, and M. C. (Peggy) Scriven of England won two titles each, and Mme. René Mathieu of France and Cilly Aussem one each.

During the tour, however, Elizabeth M. (Bunny) Ryan, an American living in England, carried off 11 victories in 10 starts. In women's doubles, Miss Ryan won titles with Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite of England, Cilly Aussem, Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., née Andrus, of the United States and Mme. Mathieu, and in mixed doubles with G. Lyttleton Rogers of Ireland, Jacques Brugnon of France, Enrique Maier of Spain and G. Perry Hughes of England.

Rogers of Ireland had the most impressive record in men's singles, winning the New Courts L. T. C. event and the South of France championship at Nice. Rogers was runnerup at Monte Carlo, Bordighera, Italy, and in the Cannes championship. Brugnon won at Gallia, Charles F. Aeschliman of Switzerland at Carlton, Baron Gottfried von Cramm of Germany at Beaulieu, H. W. (Bunny) Austin of England at Monte Carlo, Martin Legeay of France at Menton, Hughes of England at Bordighera, Jean Lesueur of France at San Remo and Franz W. Matejka of Austria at Beau Site.

The summary of the 10 main events of the Riviera season follows:

New Courts Lawn Tennis Club, Cannes

Men's Singles—G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland.
Women's Singles—Sheila Hewitt, England.
Men's Doubles—G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, and Vladimir M. Landau, Monaco.
Women's Doubles—Elizabeth M. Ryan (American) and Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite, England.
Mixed Doubles — Elizabeth M. Ryan (American), England, and G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland.

Gallia, Lawn Tennis Club, Cannes

Men's Singles—Jacques Brugnon, France.
Women's Singles—Sheila Hewitt, England.
Men's Doubles—G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, and Jacques Brugnon, France.
Women's Doubles—Muriel Thomas, England, and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., United States.
Mixed Doubles—Elizabeth M. Ryan (American), England, and G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland.

Carlton Lawn Tennis Club, Cannes

Men's Singles—Charles F. Aeschliman, Switzerland.
Women's Singles—Sheila Hewitt, England.
Men's Doubles—G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, and Jatta.
Women's Doubles—Muriel Thomas, England, and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., United States.
Mixed Doubles — Elizabeth M. Ryan (American), England, and Jacques Brugnon, France.

Nice Lawn Tennis Club
(Championships of South of France)

Men's Singles—G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland.
Women's Singles—Sheila Hewitt, England.
Men's Doubles—Charles F. Aeschliman, Switzerland, and Lotan, Nice.
Women's Doubles—Elizabeth M. Ryan (American), England, and Cecile Aussem, Germany.
Mixed Doubles—M. C. (Peggy) Scriven, England, and Asiangul.

Beaulieu Championships

Men's Singles—Baron Gottfried von Cramm, Germany.
Women's Singles—M. C. (Peggy) Scriven, England.
Men's Doubles—Enrique Maier and Alberto Durall, Spain.
Women's Doubles—Muriel Thomas, England, and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., United States.
Mixed Doubles — Elizabeth M. Ryan (American), England, and Enrique Maier, Spain.

Monte Carlo Country Club
(Championships of Monte Carlo, Butler Trophy, Beaumont Cup)

Men's Singles—H. W. (Bunny) Austin, England.
Women's Singles—Lolette Payot, Switzerland.
Men's Doubles — Martin Legeay and Journu, France.
Women's Doubles — Elizabeth M. Ryan (American), England, and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., United States.

Menton Lawn Tennis Club
(Riviera Championships; Coupe des Nations)

Men's Singles—Martin Legeay, France.
Women's Singles—Mme. René Mathieu, France.
Men's Doubles—Martin Legeay and Jean Lesueur, France.
Women's Doubles — Elizabeth M. Ryan (American) England, and Mme. René Mathieu, France.
Mixed Doubles—Mme. René Mathieu and Martin Legeay, France.

Bordighera, Italy

Men's Singles—G. Perry Hughes, England.
Women's Singles—M. C. (Peggy) Scriven, England.
Men's Doubles—G. Perry Hughes, England, and Fisher, Switzerland.
Women's Doubles — Elizabeth M. Ryan, England, and Cecile Aussem, Germany.
Mixed Doubles—Elizabeth M. Ryan (American) and G. Perry Hughes, England.

San Remo, Italy

Men's Singles—Jean Lesueur, France.
Women's Singles—Cecile Aussem, Germany.
Men's Doubles—Martin Legeay and Jean Lesueur, France.
Women's Doubles—Elizabeth M. Ryan (American) England, and Cecile Aussem, Germany.
Mixed Doubles—Mme. René Mathieu and Martin Legeay, France.

Beau Site Lawn Tennis Club
(Cannes Championships)

Men's Singles—Franz W. Matejka, Austria.
Women's Singles—Lolette Payot, Switzerland.
Men's Doubles—G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, and Franz W. Matejka, Austria.
Women's Doubles—Lolette Payot, Switzerland, and Cecile Aussem, Germany.
Mixed Doubles—Cecile Aussem, Germany, and G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland.

Eastern League Records Go to Columbia Pitcher

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	7	1	.875
Harvard	3	1	.750
Yale	4	2	.667
Dartmouth	2	3	.400
Pennsylvania	2	5	.286
Cornell	0	2	.000
Princeton	0	4	.000

Result May 10

Columbia 7, Princeton 0.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—Columbia won another Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game here yesterday, defeating Princeton, 7 to 0, and establishing new records. S. W. Wilson 2d '33 held the Lions scoreless until the fifth inning. Capt R. F. White '33, Columbia pitcher, held the Tigers to three hits, one being a triple by K. H. Larsen '34. Anthony Matal Jr. '34 and E. A. Brominski '35 were the Columbia hitters with three out of three for the former and four out of five for the latter.

While holding the Tigers scoreless Captain White is credited with new league records. He registered his fourth shut-out in five games and has had only one run scored against him in 42 innings of league games. Yesterday he ran his string of consecutive scoreless innings to 22. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	x	—	7	13	4
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	3	3

Batteries—White and Brominski; Wilson and Fallansbee. Umpires—Browne and Doolan. Time—1h. 51m.

Indiana Winning Streak Is Ended by Purdue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 11—Bunching five hits for seven runs in the seventh inning, Purdue University's baseball team gave Indiana its first Big Ten Conference defeat in four starts in a loosely-played game here yesterday, 12 to 10.

The Boilermakers batted in 10 runs with seven hits off W. M. Kehrt '35, but V. J. Roberts '35, who relieved Kehrt in the seventh, was able to hold them in check, allowing only three hits and two runs. The Hoosiers rallied in the eighth to score six runs on five hits, but were unable to overcome the eight-run lead Purdue had piled up. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Purdue	2	0	2	0	0	1	7	0	0	—	12	10	9
Indiana	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	—	10	12	4

Batteries—Griffen and Fehring; Kehrt, Roberts and McLaughlin. Losing pitcher—Kehrt. Umpires—Jensen and Jenson. Time—2h. 50m.

Six Chukkers in Polo To Save Players' Money

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Six chukkers instead of eight probably will be in order in high goal polo games this summer to save money for the players of what is generally conceded to be the world's most expensive game.

Thomas Hitchcock Jr., one of the greatest of polo players, revealed that the reduction is expected on Long Island fields, pointing out that a player could get by with only three or four horses and one groom to take care of them in the shorter games.

"I don't think it will detract any from the spectator's viewpoint," he said, "as we always play 'all out,' and the elimination of two periods will mean a considerable saving in expense for the players."

Billiard Victory for Cambridge

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The forty-sixth annual inter-varsity pocket-billiard match was won by Cambridge, April 24, at Thurston's Hall, here, by 3 matches to 1. The Light Blues thus increased their lead of victories to 24 against Oxford's 22. The billiards match is one of the oldest established sporting contests between the two universities. The first encounter took place in 1860, long before the Rugby and Association football games. W. G. Morgan, St. John's College, a member of the 1923 Cambridge University golf team, won his match for the Cantabs by defeating A. N. G. Fernando, Balliol, by 500 points to 461; C. C. Love, from the same college as Morgan, beat E. B. Peel, Magdalen, 500-463; and Oxford's solitary success was gained by F. N. Bancroft, Keble, who defeated R. F. Dunn, Pembroke, 500-393. The best break of the day was 35 by Peel.

British Crew for France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUTNEY, Eng.—London Rowing Club, winner this year of the annual Head of the River Race from Mortlake to Putney (4¼ miles) on the Thames, will represent Britain in an international regatta in Paris June 11. The event for which London has entered is described on the Continent as the unofficial eight-oar championship of Europe. In the same regatta last year London beat the Marne Boating Club (France) by eight feet after a thrilling race. The Britishers hope to take over the same crew that won the Head of the River Race, but there is some doubt whether the stroke, R. Turner, will be able to make the journey.

Garnhams Win at Golf

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Diana Fishwick, the English women's native champion, who made such an impression in the United States during her tour there this year, took fourth place with Mrs. Fishwick in the annual mothers and daughters' stroke foursomes tournament at Ranelagh, here. Bracketed with the Fishwicks were Mrs. and Miss Beard, with a score inferior by three strokes to the 75 of the winners, Mrs. and Miss Kathleen Garnham. Miss Garnham is the Essex County champion. The successful pair looked like equaling the women's record for the course when they reach the turn in the bogey score of 33, but their putting declined somewhat after that point and they finished only one stroke ahead of Mrs. and Miss Molly Gourlay. Miss Gourlay is an English ex-champion and holder of the Surrey County title. The merit of the Gourlays' 76 is emphasized by the fact that the senior member of the team has a handicap of 26. They took only 38 strokes for the nine homeward holes and a net score of 61½ gave them the first handicap prize. Third place was taken by Mrs. Parnall and Miss Parnall. The Fishwicks would have been better placed if they had not expended six strokes at the short sixth hole (150 yards), where they joined issue with the bunkers.

Chicago Tries Plan To Collect Back Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 11—A radically new precedent in measures to force payment of delinquent taxes was set here yesterday when the Cook County treasurer obtained a receivership for the Loop-End Building at 177 North State Street in order to collect the income from the property until the taxes are met.

The receivership was obtained under a new law passed recently by the State Legislature to give the local authorities greater powers to enforce tax collections from large delinquents.

Owners of the property, contesting the amount of the tax bill, had offered to place the tax money in escrow until a favorable adjustment could be made but that was not satisfactory to the court, which demanded at least a partial outright payment on the taxes.

Brilliant Squash Champion

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Dryadale Cup, emblematic of the British junior amateur squash racquets championship, has been won for 1933 by N. W. D. Yardley of St. Peter's School, York, the unsuccessful finalist last year. He defeated A. Burns, Oratory, in the deciding match at the Royal Automobile Club by 9—6, 9—5, 9—3. Yardley thus set the seal on a remarkably successful season in which he has won the North of England championship and played as first string for Yorkshire County. Against Burns he was at the very top of his form. He has a comprehensive repertoire of shots and he exploited them all against an opponent who never knew when he was beaten. The brilliant "retrieving" of both players led to long and grueling rallies, in which Yardley called the tune for most of the time. He varied his hard drives by delicate drop-shots and showed a keen perception of positional possibilities. The battle lasted for three-quarters of an hour and, by the end of that period, Yardley's stamina was telling its tale.

British Weight Lifting

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The 30,000 sportsmen in Britain who devote themselves to the "Iron Game," otherwise known as weight lifting, have been greatly cheered by Ronald Walker's recent victory over Oscar de Coster of Belgium. The pair named are heavyweight champions in their respective countries, and the match between them was decided under the conditions in force at the Olympic Games. On the Continent, weight lifting is a sport with a big following, while in Britain it attracts hardly any attention from the public. There is no more enthusiastic community, however, than the lifters themselves, and they are now rejoicing over a pronounced advance in the general standard. They declare that this justifies the anticipation of a good showing by British "strong men" at the 1935 Olympic Games in Berlin.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Sacramento	22	13	.629
Hollywood	21	14	.600
Los Angeles	19	15	.559
Oakland	19	15	.559
Portland	18	15	.545
Missions	16	19	.457
Seattle	10	20	.333
San Francisco	11	23	.306

Results May 10

Oakland 9, Los Angeles 5.
Hollywood 12, Portland 3.
Sacramento 12, San Francisco 9.
Seattle at Missions (rain).

Olympic Champion Retires

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Thomas Hampson, the schoolmaster who won the 800-meter Olympic championship at Los Angeles last summer in the world's record time of 1m. 49.8s., has retired from serious competition on the track. The fact, which follows close upon his marriage, became publicly known when he wrote to the Surrey honorary secretary, J. C. Crump, recently, to say that he will not defend his county title for the half mile in the championship meet at Hook, near Surbiton, May 27. "I have enjoyed four good and successful years on the track," he wrote, "and have definitely made up my mind to retire from active athletics."

International League

	Won.	Lost	P. C.
Newark	15	8	.652
Baltimore	16	11	.593
Montreal	13	9	.591
Rochester	12	9	.571
Toronto	15	12	.556
Albany	10	14	.417
Jersey City	8	13	.381
Buffalo	6	17	.261

Results May 10

Baltimore 6, Rochester 4.
Baltimore 6, Rochester 4.
Newark 8, Buffalo 2.
Toronto 6, Albany 1.
Albany 14, Toronto 1.
Jersey City at Montreal (rain).

Germany Prepares for Games

BERLIN, May 11 (AP)—Hans Tschammer-Osten, German Sport Commissar, recently addressed a message to the nation, in which he said that preparations were being pushed for the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. "A strong sports body is a guarantee against disturbing elements," he said, adding that sports is not necessarily competition alone, but "the highest service to the Fatherland." He said he hoped religious sports organizations would join the national sports body in promoting athletics. "German sports are for Aryans," he continued. "German youth leadership is only for Aryans and not for Jews."

Old Shoes Prized Trophy

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—One of the most prized athletic awards at Capital University here is a pair of old, re-soled and patched shoes, known as the "Berea shoes." Cade Clover started the custom in 1914, when he left the "boots," purchased in the Berea oil fields, to the year's outstanding athlete of the university upon his graduation. Since then each recipient in turn has donated them to a successor. Albert Schiff of Columbus, with letters in football, basketball and track, won the shoes last year.

College Baseball Results

Albright 12, Ursinus 11.
Columbia 7, Princeton 0.
Elmhurst 11, Wheaton 5.
Lake Forest 5, Armour 3.
Middlebury 6, Norwich 0.
Notre Dame 8, Iowa 5.
Purdue 12, Indiana 10.
West Point 8, New York 3.
Wash & Lee 12, Minneapolis 8.
Yale 8, Colgate 7.

Braves Let Horace Ford Go

Horace Ford, utility infielder of the Boston Braves, has been given his unconditional release, it is announced. The Braves signed Ford last year as a free agent. He has played with Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Cincinnati and St. Louis in the National League.

George Kelly Released

OAKLAND, Calif., May 11 (AP)—George Kelly, former major league first baseman, who was taken on by Oakland this spring as a utility player, was released yesterday. Kelly's failure to deliver at bat was a disappointment to Oakland officials.

Reduce Football Prices

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Reductions of at least 10 per cent in University of Minnesota football ticket prices for next fall have been decided on tentatively, athletics department officials have announced.

College Tennis Results

Annapolis 9, Pittsburgh 0.
C. C. N. Y. 5, St. John's 2.
Northwestern 3, Wisconsin 3.
West Point 8, New York 4.

College Lacrosse Results

Lehigh 11, Lafayette 0.
Rutgers 3, Stevens 1.
Swarthmore 6, Washington 1.

College Golf Result

Yale 3, Woodway Club 2.

Yale to Defend Its Polo Title

Harvard, Princeton, Penn M. C. and West Point to Seek Title in June

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—The battle for the eleventh annual national intercollegiate polo championship this year at the Westchester Country Club on June 10, 14 and 17 promises to be a close one as all five of the entrants—Yale, defending champion, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania Military College and the United States Military Academy—are considered evenly matched.

While none of the four players who won the title for Yale last year at the Rye Turf and Polo Club at Port Chester are available for this year's team, the Elis have Walter A. Schiffer '33, James H. Elkus '33S, Stephen C. Clark Jr. '33, Jay K. Secor '35, Stiles E. Tuttle '33, Norman H. Snow '34, and Lawrence A. Baldwin '33 of Puunene, Maui, Hawaii, to choose from. Baldwin met with a mishap during the indoor season but he is expected to be ready for the lineup if called upon. Phipps, Mills, Iglehart and Bostwick rode to victory for Yale last year.

Harvard Indoor Champion

Harvard this year will have the trio which won the intercollegiate indoor championship at Squadron A Armory to fall back on. They are William C. McGuckin '34, who will probably ride No. 1; Thomas J. Davis Jr. '35, No. 2, and Frederick S. Nicholas '33, No. 3. Francis E. Johnson 3d. '36 and Lowell S. Dillingham '34 are out for the back position.

Joseph Poor, back, William Pickering, No. 1, John Young, No. 2, and Frank Kaiser at No. 3 are expected to play for the Pennsylvania Military College. Last year the team was made up of Al Hernig, William H. Nichols, Pickering, and Jack Smith.

Two of last year's Princeton team are out for this year's squad. Mahlon S. Kemmerer '34 and Walter F. Thomas '34. Kemmerer played No. 3 and Thomas back on that team. Others out for the Tiger four are: S. Mathews '33 and William H. Sullivan '35.

Outlook at West Point

West Point has Duff W. Suddith, Bruce von Gerichton Scott, Charles W. Thayer and Joseph M. Cummins Jr. All but Cummins played on last year's team in the intercollegiate championship. Suddith played No. 1, Thayer No. 2 and Scott the back position.

The annual tournament started in 1923 when General Robert Lee Bullard invited college teams to play at Fort Hamilton. Yale won in 1923 and Princeton was victor in 1924. On March 2, 1925, the Intercollegiate Polo Association was formed. The first I. P. A. tournament was held that year and went to Harvard. Yale captured three titles in a row in 1926, 1927 and 1928. Harvard won again in 1929 in Philadelphia and in 1930 Yale won at Rumson. The United States Military Academy riders took the 1931 championship at the Rockaway Hunt Club.

Yale gained permanent possession of the first trophy, donated by General Bullard, and last year added its name for the second time on the Carnochan Cup. The year 1932 also marked the second tournament held on a handicap basis, which in this particular instance added much to the tournament as no games were won by handicap and the semifinal and final games produced fairly close scores in interesting contests.

The Elis in last year's final earned all of its 13 goals and Harvard with a handicap of 7, the maximum number, earned two.

New Yorkers Grow Fine Garden Crops On Apartment Roof

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10—Out in the Colorado mountains more than one produce farmer has found he can raise the very best kinds of vegetables in the high valleys of the Rockies, and so it is today in the upper reaches of the Manhattan cordillera. Twenty-one stories up a vegetable garden was being seeded the other day and some rows of radishes already were in evidence and mint stood two inches high, with rhubarb a tender pink, just ready for pie.

Of course, penthouse gardens, elaborately and luxuriously conceived, have long been thriving on the city's finials, but a vegetable patch right in the flesh, as it were, in these elevated altitudes, is something else again. It belongs to Mr. and Mrs. B. Campbell and is in their "back yard" on top of the apartment house at No. 320 Central Park West.

There were beans enough last year, Mrs. Campbell said, to pick a full quart every few days, and the radishes got so big it was necessary for their friends to go out and pull them up themselves to believe the size. Lettuce and parsley were to be had for the picking "up until the first frost," Mrs. Campbell added. There will be beets and tomato plants added to the patch this year, and what Mrs. Campbell considers her most important crop for 1933—corn.

As a matter of fact, the patch is being thrown open to public inspection this afternoon for the benefit of the School Nature League. Mrs. Campbell is proud of its success, but does not think it so greatly to be wondered at—holds it is chiefly a question of the right soil to begin with.

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The Home Forum

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring

YEAR after year, while April is warming into May, this question grazes the fringe of thought: why is it that the earliest wild blossoms have such compelling and perennial charm? For they are too small, too pale, and too hidden under last year's leaves to add anything appreciable to the total landscape. They do not flaunt themselves in the sunshine, but linger in shadows. Mere flecks and scraps of pearly light as they are, we must look at them directly in order to see them at all; and yet the knowledge of their presence is enough to spread glamour through the whole woodland, and the day when we find the first creeping arbutus is glorified from dawn to dark.

Sometimes we allow ourselves to explain this charm by calling it a recollection of childhood and by thinking back to the violets of our own first springtimes when we were scarcely older than they. But surely it is a mere sentimentalism and an "illusion of distance" to suppose that children care more for wild flowers than their elders do. We might better say that children and adults forget their negligible differences when the wild blossoms come, and that they are swept together into one golden age:

When proud-pied April, dress'd in all his trim,
Hath put a spirit of youth in everything.

And yet there are certain hints and overtones of suggestion in the year's first flowers of which no child can be even faintly aware. Experience, thought, imagination, sympathy, and long brooding upon the mystery of things—all these are necessary to prepare us for the thrill of delighted surprise that we feel when the bleak woods of March put forth their first audacious blossom. One is enough. What a vast change, we say, from that sleep to this awakening! And though we may have seen and felt this wonder half a hundred times, the surprise only increases with the recurrence. As our years go by, the flowers of spring mean more and more to us. They become a symbol, a pledge, and an earnest. Like a child's first smile, their confidence reassures. They are the prelude soft, foretelling the songs of summer. They are the vaunt-couriers, the vanguard, sweeping up with tiny flags over the winter's last redoubt, heralding victory and shouting to the inward ear: "Look! We have come through!" And how it re-echoes, that fairy shout! It means far more to us than springtime in the woods; it sings hosannah in the heart. There is nothing strained or strange in Wordsworth's assertion that he could often find in the simplest flower thoughts that lay "too deep for tears."

It seems reasonable to think that the charm and delight of the first wild flowers has been felt most deeply by northern peoples, to whom the springtime is a more sudden release and manumission. Certainly one does not recall much evidence of it in the literature of Greece, and there is comparatively little even in that of the Roman world, in spite of its deep interest in almost all the aspects of nature. The later Italians knew something of it, as one may judge from the eclogues of Sannazzaro—

O dolce primavera, o flor novelli,
O aure, o arboscelli, o fresche erbette—

and from such paintings as Botticelli's famous *Primavera*; but in these, as in Petrarch's frequent allusion to flowers and in Boccaccio's obvious fondness for them, there is no suggestion of the shyness, the delicacy, one would say the modesty, that all must feel in the spring blossoms of the north. Rather there is an opulence in the thickly-starred flowers of Botticelli and a stiffness in the laurels of Petrarch that suggests to us not spring but high summer. Neither have the poets and painters of France or of Spain understood the secret or felt the charm. Those of Germany, however, have felt and expressed it fully and it is all implicit in Egon Ebert's little poem *Das Erste Veilchen*, which Mendelssohn's setting has made famous. But of course it is in England, and perhaps chiefly by the Elizabethan poets, that this particular charm has been most exactly rendered. Whether this is to be attributed to the flowers of England or to the climate of that country, or rather to something essentially vernal and dewy and dawnlike in the poets themselves, who shall say? The fact, at any rate, is evident enough, that these men of three hundred years ago had a way of speaking and singing about spring flowers that seems to bring the very hues and shapes of them before us. In Drayton and Daniel and Browne, in Wither and Lodge and Peele, even in Greene and Lyly and Churchyard, the mere mention of early flowers is enough to make a stanza glow. The least of these men could not write badly about flowers, and the best of them, such as Spenser and Shakespeare, wrote gloriously about them. They delighted to weave the mere names of flowers into chaplets of verse. Shakespeare, for example, is only telling us the time of year, but this is how he does it:

When daisies pied and violets blue
And lady-smocks all silver white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight.

To American taste, this is a luxuriant picture, a lush landscape, although it does not suggest the opulence of Botticelli. American flowers of the early spring are less obvious than this and, in the French sense, more *spirituelle*. Like American trees in comparison with English, they seem to have less vigor and more thought. For the western side of the Atlantic, the counterpart of Shakespeare's stanza is to be found in Bryant's lines:

When beechen buds begin to swell,
And woods the blue-bird's warble know,
The yellow violet's modest bell
Peeps from the last year's leaves below. . . .

Yet slight thy form, and low thy seat,
And earthward bent thy gentle eye,
Unapt the passing view to meet,
When loftier flowers are flaunting high.

There is a difference here which has not been sufficiently observed in the innumerable comparisons that have been made between America and "The Old Country." In England the flowers of autumn almost overlap those of the spring, for there is only a brief interval—at least in the southern counties—of flowerless winter. In America, on the other hand, the whole landscape has to be taken apart and then put together again every year. What this means for the total look of the country must be evident enough, and what it adds to the charm and the surprise that we feel when the spring flowers arrive can be readily imagined even by those who have never known it. An American wild flower looks wilder than an English flower of the same species. Also, it looks more ascetic, more adventurous, and at the same time more retiring. Without refining too much upon the point, we may say that it seems to grow for itself alone, like Emerson's Rhodora:

Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook
To please the desert and the sluggish brook,

while the English blossom has no notion of blushing unseen, or of wasting its fragrance on the desert air.

And yet even this statement is too general, applying with exactness only to the wild flowers of southern England on the one side and to those of New England on the other. Springtime does not come to Yorkshire as it does to Devon, nor to Louisiana as it does to Connecticut. In California the flowers of spring sweep over the hills all suddenly after the first rains, like a licking multicolored flame. In Calabria and in Palestine they spring forth over night and glow in the dawn like fallen stars. In Alaska and in Iceland, they follow the retreating snow. It is only in the jungles of the equator that they never come at all, for there there is no spring.

In New England, at any rate, the first flowers are pale little sisters of the frost, fed as it were on snow-water, but their color deepens as more of the sky sinks into them. Arbutus, spring-beauty, blood-root, hepatica, bluet, dog-toothed violet, yellow violet, blue violet, purple trillium—so they darken and grow sultry down the scale, until we learn to count the days by blossoms on a calendar of colors. By the middle of May they are children of the sun, with his gold complexion, and are reaching on to the ardor of black-eyed Susans and to the fathomless blue of the fringed gentian, that full rich final chord. As the summer goes by, our wild flowers come out of the woods and spread through the meadows. The tall misty rue leans by the river-bank and the Canada lily encamps like a gypsy by the road. Yet none of these, graceful and gorgeous as they may be, can ever be quite so dear or so welcome as "the flowers that bloom in the spring."

ODELL SHEPARD.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Preparing to Receive Company

Leeby was at the fire brandering a quarter of steak on the tongs, when the house was flung into consternation by Hendry's casual remark that he had seen Tibbie Mealmaker in the town with her man. . . . Jess looked quickly at the clock.

"Half fower!" she said excitedly.

"Then it canna be dune," said Leeby, falling despairingly into a chair, "for they may be here ony meenute."

"It's most michty," said Jess, turning on her husband, "'at ye should tak' a pleasure in bringin' this hoose to disgrace. Hoo did ye no tell's suner?"

"I fair forgot," Hendry answered, "but what's a' yer steer?"

Jess looked at me (she often did this) in a way that meant, "What a man is this I'm tied to!"

"Steer!" she exclaimed. "Is't no time we was makkin' a steer? They'll be in for their tea ony meenute, an' the room no sae muckle as sweepit. Ay, an' me lookin' like a sweep; an' Tibbie Mealmaker 'at's sae partikler genteel seein' you sic a sicht as ye are!"

Jess shook Hendry out of his chair, while Leeby began to sweep with the one hand, and agitatedly to unbutton her wrapper with the other.

"She didna see me," said Hendry, sitting down forlornly on the table. . . .

"Get aff that table!" cried Jess.

Seeing that Hendry was as much in the way as myself, I invited him upstairs to the attic, whence we heard Jess and Leeby upbraiding each other shrilly. I was aware that the room was speckless; but for all that, Leeby was turning it upside down.

"She's aye ta'en like that," Hendry said to me, referring to his wife, "when she's expectin' company. Ay, it's a peety she canna tak' things cannier." . . .

Every time Jess paused to think she cried up orders, such as—

"Dinna call her Tibbie, mind ye. Always address her as Mistress Curly."

"Shak' hands wi' baith o' them, an' say ye hope they're in the enjoyment of guid health."

"Dinna put yer feet on the table."

"Mind, you're no to mention 'at ye kent they were in the toon."

"When onybody passes ye yer tea say, 'Thank ye.'" . . .

"If Tibbie says onything aboot the china yer no' to say 'at we dinna use it ilka day."

"Dinna lean back in the big chair, for it's broken an' Leeby's gi'en it a lick o' glue this meenute."

"When Leeby gies ye a kick aneath the table, that'll be a sign to ye to say grace."

Hendry looked at me apologetically while these instructions came up.

"I winna dive my head wi' sic nonsense," he said; "it's no' for a man body to be sae crammed fu' o' manners."

"Come awa' doon," Jess shouted to him, "an' put on a clean dicky."

"I'll better do 't to please her," said Hendry, "though for my ain part I dinna like the feel o' a dickey on week-days. Na, they mak's think it's the Sabbath."

Ten minutes afterward I went downstairs to see how the preparations were progressing. Fresh muslin curtains had been put up in the room. The grand footstool, worked by Leeby, was so placed that Tibbie could not help seeing it; and a fine cambric handkerchief, of which Jess was very proud, was hanging out of a drawer as if by accident. An antimacassar lying carelessly on the seat of a chair concealed a rent in the horse-hair, and the china ornaments on the mantelpiece were so placed that they looked whole. Leeby's black merino was hanging near the window in a good light, and Jess' Sabbath bonnet, which was never worn, occupied a nail beside it. The tea-things stood on a tray in the kitchen bed, whence they could be quickly brought into the room, just as if they were always ready to be used daily. . . . Jess, looking fresh as a daisy, was ready to receive the visitors. She was peering through the tiny window-blind looking for them. . . .

"Wheest," she whispered; "they're comin'."

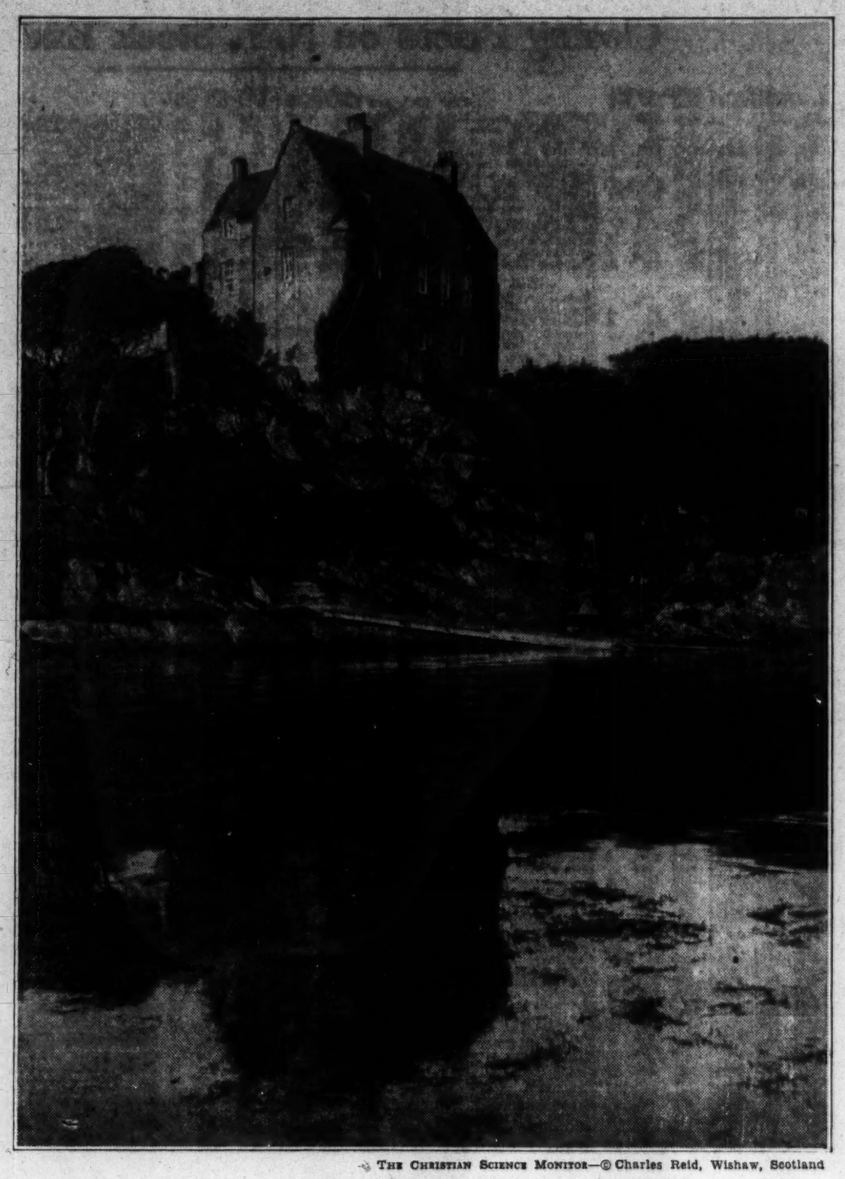
Hendry was hustled into his Sabbath coat, and then came a tap at the door, a very genteel tap. Jess nodded to Leeby, who softly shoved Hendry into the room.

The tap was repeated, but Leeby pushed her father into a chair and thrust Barrow's Sermons open into his hand. Then she stole about the house, and swiftly buttoned her wrapper, speaking to Jess by nods the while. There was a third knock, whereupon Jess said, in a loud, Englishy voice:

"Was that not a chap (knock) at the door?"

Hendry was about to reply, but she shook her fist at him. Next moment Leeby opened the door. I was upstairs, but I heard Jess say:

"Dear me, if it's not Mrs. Curly—and Mr. Curly! And hoo are ye? Come in, by, Weel, this is, indeed, a pleasant surprise!"—From "A Window in Thrums," by JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE.



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Duntroon Castle, Overlooking Crinan Bay, Scotland

LIKE a golden thread, binding together many of the castles and historic homes of Scotland, run the poems of Sir Walter Scott.

As a small child, nursed by his aunt, Janet Scott, he spent several years at Smailholm Tower, the ancient fifteenth century border-keep, rising from the solitary crags of Sandyknowe. Few visitors find their way to the Tower today, its comparative inaccessibility leaving it untouched by modern traffic; but here, from the steep rocks on which it stands, the child looked down upon the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey lying far below, and out to the three peaks of the Eildons rising against the sky, or to the Cheviots in the south, or to Hume Castle in the east. Here he listened breathlessly to the Border lore told him by his grandmother, of the romance connected with the countryside, of the famous owner of Hume Castle itself, Colonel Fenwick, who defied the English troops, declaring he knew nought of Cromwell, and inclosing the doggerel:

"I, Willie Wastle
Stand firm in my castle,
And a' the dugs o' your toun
Will no' bring Willie Wastle doun."

Small wonder that the early impressions, gained within those nine-foot walls, found outlet later in romantic literature.

It was in the year 1804 that Sir Walter took up residence at Ashestiel, which, as parts of the present structure show, must at some early date have been a peel tower; and here he wrote in the introduction to the third Canto of *Marmion* the description of Smailholm.

The old-world mansion of Traquair, half buried in trees on the bank of the Quair Burn, was reproduced by Scott in the Tully-Veolan of *Waverley*, though with modifications. This ancient building, bordered on the one side by high Minchmuir and on the other by Dun Rig range, was at one time a favorite house of the early Scottish kings. Tradition records that the gates, the pillars of which are surmounted by huge stone bears, were closed by the Earl in the days of Prince Charlie until such a time as a Stuart ascended the British throne. They have remained closed to this day.

Branxholm, or, according to the old spelling, Branksome, the seat of the "Bold Buccleuch," once a place of considerable size and strength, is described by Scott in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel:*

"Nine-and-twenty knights of fame
Hung their shields in Branksome-Hall;
Nine-and-twenty squires of name
Brought them their steeds to bower from stall;
Nine-and-twenty yeomen tall
Waited, duteous, on them all:
They were all knights of metal true,
Kinsmen to the bold Buccleuch."

And Newark Castle on the banks of the Yarrow is the background for that scene where the aged minstrel sings his lay to Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, the "minstrel's lowly bower" of the song, embodying the hopes he so tenderly cherished during his residence at Ashestiel of becoming "laird of the cairn and the scaur."

Duntroon Castle is a comparatively modern building, erected on the site of an old castle that was destroyed by fire in 1899. It stands among beautiful scenery above Crinan Bay, facing the old village on the opposite bank. The clear northern air and the restful waters of the bay combine to make a picture typical of Scottish landscape.

"Iklæ eder kjærligheten"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DEN som er våknet til nytt liv gjennem en lengsel efter det gode, behøver aldri å frykte for at han vil tape sin sanne styrke eller sitt uforferdede mot; for til alle tider har de åndeligsinnede vært besjælet av disse egenskaper så vel som av vennlighet. David anerkjente Guds hånd i alt godt han utrettet, og erklærte: "Din mildhet gjør mig stor." Saktmodighet følger med sann makt, og tillit til og tro på en altstyrende, intelligent skaper kjennetegner dem som gjennem trofasthet har vunnet frem til de høieste æresbevisninger.

De menn og kvinner som nasjonene har kalt til høie og viktige hverv, har i almindelighet hatt et fromt sinn og holdt nøie fast ved idealene. Den som i sin overholdelse av rettferdighetens bud undertiden kan synes å være nesten streng, vil ofte forbause oss med å legge barnlig ydmykhet og kjærlig ømhet for dagen. Når vi mentalt setter op en oversikt over karaktertrekk og egenskaper hos de mennesker som vi setter særlig høit, som vi akter og beundrer mest, opdager vi at alle deres gode trekk har én vesentlig grunn-egenskap—kjærlighet. En eller annen har skrevet: "Glede er kjærlighet som fryder sig; fred er kjærlighet i hvile; langmodighet er utrettelig kjærlighet; mildhet er utholdende kjærlighet; godhet er kjærlighet i virksomhet; tro er kjærlighet på slagmarken; saktmodighet er kjærlighet under tuktelse; måtehold er kjærlighet under oplæring."

Apostelen Paulus, som i sine tidlige år hadde forfulgt de kristne, efterstrebt og fengslet dem, må efter sin omvendelse nøie ha merket sig det "nye bud" som Jesus hadde gitt verden: "I skal elske hverandre"; for senere skrev han til kolossenserne: "Iklæ eder . . . barmhjertighet, godhet, ydmykhet, saktmodighet, langmodighet," og tilføiet: "Over alt dette iklæ eder kjærligheten, som er fullkommenhetens sambånd." "Over alt dette"! Tydeligvis betraktet også Paulus kjærligheten som grunnlaget for alle andre åndelige dyder og som en grunnbetingelse for rettskaffenhet i det vi kaller "karakteren".

Enhver som innbiller sig at hat, synd eller fordømmelse er nødvendig eller tillatt, bør undersøke sitt eget tankefelt og bringe på det rene hvad slags tanker det er som holder ham oppe og styrker ham under sorg eller tap. Er nogen hatets tanker han kan ha næret, nogen hjelp? Bringer disse trøst og helbredelse? Er overveielse av nogen som helst ond handling av verdi eller en kilde til tilfredshet og glede? Bringer minnet om selviske, egensindige handlinger nogen trøst eller lindring? Et normalt menneske vil særlig innrømme, når han tenker tilbake, at én edelmodig, umiddelbar, kjærlig handling skjenker mere virkelig og varig tilfredshet enn alle de uvennlige, hatefulle, utålmodige tanker han måtte ha næret eller gitt uttrykk for, hvor sterkt han enn i øieblikket kan ha følt sig berettiget til det. En eller annen har skrevet: "Innbilskhet kan nok opblåse et menneske, men aldri holde det oppe." "Kjærligheten," sier Paulus, "opblåses ikke." Og den som studerer Christian Science, finner tidlig ut at alt efter som han iklær sig denne grunnegenskap, vil den tjene som en norm for ham, en støtte, en stav som han trygt kan støtte sig på. Han lærer at når utsiktene synes håpløse, vil den kjærlighet han stadig har holdt fast ved, løfte ham over frykt og engstelse op til en erkjennelse av fred og sundhet.

Den som leser *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, blir snart overbevist om at Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grunnleggeren av Christian Science og forfatteren av denne lærebok, bragte verden en klar forståelse av Gud som Kjærlighet, som den kjærlige Fader-Moder, som til stadighet skjenker alle Sine barn harmoni. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, s. 8): "Videnskapelig Kristendom utarbeider den åndelige kjærlighets regel; den gjør mennesket *aktivt*, den tilskynder til uophørlig godhet; for egoet eller jeget går til Faderen, i kraft av hvilket mennesket *er* Gud likt." Og i samme avsnitt tilføier hun: "Gjennem åndelig kjærlighet blir mennesket sig bevisst at Gud er dets Fader, og bevisstheten om at Gud er Kjærlighet skjenker mennesket kraft med ubegrænsede muligheter."

Hvem vilde ikke strebe efter å vinne den forståelse av guddommelig Kjærlighet som "skjenker mennesket kraft med ubegrænsede muligheter"? Er ikke enhver som har lært noget om sann virksomhet, et resultat av utarbeidelsen av "den åndelige kjærlighets regel", blitt villig til og ivrig efter å opgi syndige vaner og tilbøieligheter som alltid ender i bitterhet og smerte? Virkelig virksomhet rummer ikke nogen antydning til ondt, men fører til fruktbringende liv. Det som forårsaker krig, ulykke, nød, som river ned istedenfor å bygge op, uttrykker ikke sann intelligens og er derfor blottet for virkelighet. Griskhet, begjær, tyranni vil forsvinne fra menneskenes erfaring efter hvert som de legges til side i deres tenkning og hver enkelt verdensborger begynner å "iklæ [sig] kjærligheten". En som søker å bære denne skjønne mentale klædning, avlegger den falske utdannelses og uvidenhetens klædebon. Han iklær sig renhet i hensikt, og finner til sin store glede at kjærlighet utfolder skjult makt og dueligthet. Han høster rik lønn i forbedrede legemlige tilstander som et resultat av øket åndelig evne til å forstå og nyttiggjøre sig det gode.

La oss vise uforbeholden kjærlighet; for i samme forhold som kjærlighet fyller dagen idag med omtenksomt, nyttig arbeide, vil den voksende forståelse av denne egenskap, uttrykt i gjensidig vennlighet og hjelpsomhet, holde oss oppe, underholde, opmuntre og støtte oss under høiere prøver og mere omfattende opnåelser; for Kjærlighet ligger til grunn for ethvert edelt arbeide.

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Putting on Charity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH an awakened desire for good and a resulting regeneration, one need never fear that he will lose his true strength or his dauntless courage; for all through the ages the spiritually-minded have been inspired with these, as well as with graciousness. David acknowledged God's hand in all of good that he accomplished, and declared, "Thy gentleness hath made me great." Meekness accompanies true might, and trust and faith in an all-governing, intelligent creator are characteristic of those who through fidelity have won highest honors.

Those men and women whom the nations have entrusted with high tasks have usually been reverent, and have maintained a strict adherence to ideals. One who in his conformity to justice may seem almost stern at times will often surprise us with a display of childlike humility and sweet tenderness. As we take mental inventory of the traits and qualities of those individuals who stand out in our regard, of those we respect and admire most, we discover that all their good features have one basic, essential property—love. Someone has written, "Joy is love exulting; peace is love in repose; longsuffering is love untiring; gentleness is love enduring; goodness is love in action; faith is love on the battlefield; meekness is love under discipline; temperance is love in training."

The Apostle Paul, who in his early years had persecuted the Christians, pursuing and imprisoning them, after his conversion must have taken deeply to heart the "new commandment" which Jesus had given to the world, "Love one another;" for later on he wrote to the Colossians, "Put on . . . mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, longsuffering," and added, "Above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness." "Above all these things"! Evidently Paul, too, considered love as the basis of all other spiritual graces, and essential as a foundation for integrity for that which we term "character."

Let anyone who imagines that hate, sin, or condemnation is necessary or allowable examine his own mental domain, and determine what sort of thoughts sustain and invigorate him in the hour of sorrow or loss. Is any hate he has entertained and indulged of assistance; does it comfort and heal? Is the contemplation of any evil act of value, a source of satisfaction and joy? Does the recollection of selfish, willful acts bring any consolation or relief? The normal individual will honestly admit that in retrospect one generous, spontaneous, loving deed gives more real and lasting contentment than all of the unkind, hateful, impatient thoughts he ever entertained or expressed, no matter how much justification he may have felt at the moment. One writer states it thus: "Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up." "Charity," said Paul, "is not puffed up." And the student of Christian Science early finds that as he puts on this fundamental quality it becomes to him a standard, a prop, a reliable staff on which to lean. He learns that when the outlook seems desolate, love, habitually entertained, lifts him above fear and anxiety to a realization of peace and health.

As one reads "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," he is soon convinced that Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of this textbook, brought to the world a clear understanding of God as Love, as the tender Father-Mother, who constantly bestows harmony on all His children. Mrs. Eddy writes (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 8), "Scientific Christianity works out the rule of spiritual love; it makes man *active*, it prompts perpetual goodness, for the ego, or I, goes to the Father, whereby man *is* Godlike." And in the same paragraph she adds, "Spiritual love makes man conscious that God is his Father, and the consciousness of God as Love gives man power with untold furtherance."

Who would not strive for the understanding of divine Love which "gives man power with untold furtherance"? Who that has learned something of true activity, resulting from working out "the rule of spiritual love," has not grown willing and eager to relinquish sinful habits and tendencies which always terminate in bitterness and pain? Real activity holds no trace of evil, but produces fruitful lives. That which instigates war, disaster, distress, tearing down instead of building up, manifests no true intelligence, and therefore is devoid of reality. Greed, lust, tyranny, will disappear from human experience as they are mentally laid aside and each world-citizen begins to "put on charity." One who seeks to wear this lovely mental garment casts away the raiment of false education and ignorance. He puts on purity of purpose and finds to his great joy that love develops latent power and ability. He reaps a rich reward in improved physical conditions as a result of increased spiritual capacity to understand and utilize good.

Let us love without reservation; for as love fills our present day with thoughtful, useful labor, the increasing realization of this quality, expressed in friendly interchanges, will uphold, maintain, encourage, and support us through higher tests and wider achievements, for love underlies every noble work.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Song of the Sun

I am the sun, I am above the mountains,
My joy is on me, I will give you day!
I will spend day among you like a king!
Your water shall be wine because I reign!
I stave my golden vintage on the mountains,
And all your rushing rivers run with day!
I am the sun, I am above the mountains!
Arise, my hand is open, it is day!
Rise! as men strike a bell and make it music,
So have I struck the earth and made it day!
Move, move, O world, on all your brazen hinges
Send round the thunder of your golden wheels;
Throng out, O millions, out, O shouting millions;
Throng out, O millions, shouting, shouting day!
For as one blows a trumpet through the valleys,
So from my golden trumpet I blow day!

—SYDNEY DOBELL, in "Balder."

I So Liked Spring

I so liked Spring last year
Because you were here;—
The thrushes, too—
Because it was these you so liked to hear—
I so liked you.

This year's a different thing,—
I'll not think of you.
But I'll like Spring because it is simply Spring
As the thrushes do.

—CHARLOTTE MEW, in "The Rambling Sailor." (London: The Poetry Bookshop.)

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HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Financial: Market Quotations

Further Sharp Rise in Active Stock Trading

Industrials Prominently Strong—Heavy Dealings in Rail Issues

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Financial markets swept upward afresh today, with trading hitting the hectic pace of last week.

The jump of 2 to 3 cents a bushel in the wheat market, in response to the bullish Government crop report, fanned the speculative flames in shares, but the advance was somewhat restrained by active profit-taking.

Bonds were also higher. Cotton gained about $1 a bale, and other principal staples were mostly higher, including raw sugar, which had receded yesterday.

Advances of 1 to more than 5 points were reduced somewhat in the late trading.

U. S. Steel erased an advance of a point, while some of the gold mining shares eased slightly. Advances of around 3 points were maintained in a handful of wide movers, such as Allied Chemical, Union Pacific, Owens-Illinois, National Distillers and Delaware & Hudson.

American Telephone, United Aircraft, American & Foreign Power, New York Central and Western Union were up 1 to 2 points.

Turnover approximated 6,000,000 shares.

Expanding Business

Final enactment of the farm relief-inflation bill, together with continued reports of expanding business and gains in employment, kept speculative enthusiasm at a high pitch. While moderate strength developed in European currencies, as against the dollar, foreign exchange fluctuations were more restrained, and the share and staple markets evidently no longer needed the indications of declining dollars to keep prices on the advance.

Reports that there had been a delay in signing the tariff truce failed to darken the outlook for improvement in international financial and business affairs, so far as Wall Street was concerned, and active buying continued in such issues as American & Foreign Power and International Telephone, which have large investments in many parts of the world.

While some fears had been expressed that the length of time taken to enact the farm relief bill would prevent crop restrictions this year, it was pointed out that adverse weather evidently had accomplished that already in such staples as wheat and cotton, which provided a good setting for the inauguration of the new Government program to raise prices.

Bonds Advance

Bond market prices climbed over considerable profit-taking and resumed their forward push today in broad and active trading.

While secondary issues of all categories were in the greatest demand at gains ranging from 1 to 3 or more points, higher grade investment loans were steady to firm generally, and a number of foreign obligations again displayed rallying tendencies. United States Government securities, still somewhat inactive, were fractionally higher.

Like stocks and grains, bonds apparently reflected the growing improvement in business and industrial conditions throughout the country and indications that long-delayed public purchases are now making their appearance in greater volume than had been expected.

The more active gainers in the day's brisk transactions included some issues of Alleghany Corporation, American & Foreign Power, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chile Copper, Columbia Gas, Detroit Edison, Dodge Brothers, Great Northern, Illinois Central, International Telephone, Missouri Pacific, Loew's, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Postal Telegraph, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Standard Oil of New York, United States Rubber, Utilities Power & Light, Warner Brothers, Western Union and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

Slightly lower prices were registered at one time by some loans of Union Pacific, Texas Corp., Sinclair Oil, Canadian Pacific, Armour & Co., and National Dairy.

Both French Government 7½s and 7s advanced fractionally to more than a point, and loans of Italy, Japan and Peru were firm. Bonds of Australia, Belgium, Brazil and Great Britain were a bit easier. German Government 5½s dropped around a point, and some other Reich issues were rather soft.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	8.65	8.82	8.62	8.82	+.34
July	8.84	8.97	8.77	8.95	+.31
October	9.10	9.21	9.01	9.20	+.31
December	9.23	9.37	9.17	9.34	+.30
January	9.30	9.42	9.25	9.41	+.32
March	9.43	9.59	9.39	9.58	+.33

Spots 8.95, up 30 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	8.58			8.74b	+.31
July	8.78	8.92	8.72	8.91	+.31
October	8.99	9.17	8.98	9.15	+.30
December	9.13	9.33	9.14	9.30	+.29
January	9.22	9.37	9.22	9.37b	+.37
March	9.40b	9.54	9.37	9.52b	+.29

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.88	5.90	5.85	5.85	+.12
July	5.43	5.87	5.82	5.82	+.12
October	5.83	5.87	5.82	5.82	+.12
December	5.84				+.12
January	5.85	5.90	5.84	5.84	+.12
March	5.90	5.92	5.88	5.88	+.12

Spots 6.12, up 16 points. Tone at close steady.

Associated Gas & Electric

For the second consecutive week the electric output of the Associated Gas & Electric System, excluding sales to other utilities, has exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year, the amount generated for the week ended April 29, aggregating 46,228,901 units (kilowatt hours), an increase of 42,840 units, or 1-10 of 1 per cent above the total of 46,186,061 units reported in 1932. During the previous week, the system's gain over the like week of 1932 was 9-10 of 1 per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 11	Last May 10
27½	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	27	27	27	
8	3	..	Adams Express	6900	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7½
63¼	39	..	Adams Exp pf	30	62½	62	62	
15⅜	6	..	Adams Millis	5400	16½	15½	15⅝	14⅞
10½	5½	..	Addressograph	400	8⅛	8¼	8¼	
3⅞	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	600	3⅞	3	⅝ 3⅞	3⅞
11⅜	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	2200	11½	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
73	47¼	3	Air Reduction	16000	73⅜	71	73¼	73
2½	½	..	Airway Elec App	1100	2½	2½	2½	2½
18⅜	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	13000	15½	14½	14⅝	15⅜
1⅞	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1900	2⅛	1⅝	2	1⅞
3¼	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	3½	3	3½	2⅝
3⅞	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	3¼	2¾	3¼	3⅛
3¼	1⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
16½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	40	15	15	15	14⅜
99¼	70¾	6	Allied Chem	40000	99¼	95½	97¾	94⅜
121⅛	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	117	117	117	115
15	6	..	Allis Chalmers	11000	17	15¼	15⅝	15
11	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	10¼	10	10¼	
3¼	⅜	..	Amal Leather	7500	3½	3⅛	3½	3¼
34¾	18½	2	Amerada	14300	34⅜	32⅞	32⅞	34
17¾	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	17	16⅝	16¾	16¼
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	1000	17	16½	16½	17
5⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	15000	5⅛	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞
28¼	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	50	27¼	27	27	27
23	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	1500	24½	22½	22½	21¾
84½	49½	4	Am Can	50000	84⅝	82¾	83	82
128¾	113	7	Am Can pf	200	123	121	123	122
16⅜	6⅜	..	Am Car & Fdry	6100	16⅜	16¼	16½	15⅜
32⅝	15	..	Am Car & F pf	500	34¼	32⅜	33⅜	31⅜
4¼	1⅝	..	Am Chain	400	4	3½	3½	
8	3½	..	Am Chain pf	300	9	9	9	7½
44¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	1200	44	42¾	43⅝	44
23¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	22
10⅜	3⅝	..	Am European	800	7¼	7	7¼	7⅜
10⅞	3⅝	..	Am & For Pow	40000	12	10¼	11⅜	10½
23	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	23	22	23	20⅜
20	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	11500	20	17½	20	16
13½	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	11600	18¼	13¼	15¼	12½
6½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	21700	8	7⅞	7¾	7
27¼	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	20800	34¼	31⅞	31⅞	32½
7½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1900	7½	7	7	6⅞
10¾	4¼	..	Am International	11000	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	9¾
15¼	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	11000	15¼	13¼	15	14¼
39½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	1100	38	38	38	37
3¼	1	..	Am Mach & Met	4300	3¼	2¾	3¼	2½
2½	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	11100	12¼	11½	12	11⅜
40	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	9100	46	39½	44	39½
30	17	..	Am News	30	23	22	22	21⅝
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	18000	9¾	8¾	8¾	7⅞
24½	9⅞	½	Am P&L 6% pf	15000	22	21¼	22	20
21½	9	¼	Am P&L 5% pf	14000	19½	19½	19½	17½
10¾	4¾	..	Am Radiator	21100	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
92¼	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	101	101	101	
15⅝	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	14⅞
26	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	1400	27	25½	27	
1⅜	⅞	..	Am Seating	500	2	1⅜	1⅜	
16	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	110	16	16	16	15
31⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	32000	30	29	30	28⅝
62⅞	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	3000	65	63	65	62⅝
48	20½	..	Am S&R 6% pf	2900	49	47⅝	49	47½
12¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1800	13¾	12⅞	13¼	12⅝
70	37⅜	2	Am Steel Fdries pf	40	70	70	70	
41	30	2½†	Am Stores	1900	44½	40	44⅛	40⅞
54¾	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4900	54¼	53½	53½	53½
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	600	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
103⅜	86½	..	Am Tel & Tel	61000	106⅜	103⅞	105¼	103½
10	4⅜	..	Am Type Finders	1800	13½	11⅞	13½	11
28	10	..	Am Type F pf	900	28	26	28	24¾
23	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	24000	23	22½	22½	21¼
17⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	21000	18¼	17	18	16⅜
58	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	1800	57	57	57	55
9⅜	3½	..	Am Woolen	4500	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¼
40¾	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	4100	41⅞	41⅛	41½	40¾
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	6¼	5½	6⅛	5¼
35⅛	25	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	1200	40	40	40	34¼
15½	5	..	Anaconda Copp	34000	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	12½
12	6⅛	1	Anchor Cap	18000	15½	15½	15½	14⅞
68	62¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	1100	69¼	69¼	69¼	
3½	1	..	A P W Paper	100	19⅞	19¼	19½	18⅝
61¾	41	7	Armour Del pf	1800	64	63¼	64	61⅜
4¼	1¼	..	Armour Il A	1700	4¼	3½	4¼	3¼
2⅛	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1900	2⅜	2	2⅜	
24½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1600	26	23	26	21¼
3⅜	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	500	3	3	3	3
11½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10¼
16	6¾	..	Asso Oil	40	14	14	14	11¾
59¾	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	36000	61⅜	59½	60¼	59⅜
69⅞	50	5	Atchison pf	1600	70	69	70	69
34⅜	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	8900	39	34	38	33¼
19⅞	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	1800	20¼	19½	19⅞	19¾
19¼	8	..	Atlas Powder	600	19	19	19	19¼
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	6600	48¼	46⅝	47¾	46⅝
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	21000	12	11¼	11⅞	11½

—B—

8¾	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	87800	9¼	8½	9	8¾
31½	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	2900	32	27⅝	30⅛	26½
16	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	31500	16	15⅛	15⅝	15½
20¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	20⅜	19¼	19¼	18⅞
22¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1800	31¾	30¼	31	30¼
87½	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	40	89	88	89	
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	13700	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6
18	7	..	Bestwick Cream	700	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	17
61	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	1500	63¾	62	63¾	61
4	1½	..	Belding Hem	18700	6⅛	5⅛	5⅞	6
75	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
13⅞	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	1300	14½	13⅜	14	13⅜
23½	9	..	Best & Co	2300	23½	22½	22½	22
27⅛	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	29600	27⅞	26⅝	26⅞	26¼
55	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	600	55¼	54	55⅛	54
15	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	900	16	16	16	15
10⅝	3½	..	Blaw2Knox	2700	11	10⅜	10⅞	10⅝
29⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	9500	25⅝	24⅝	25	24
34⅛	18	1.60	Borden	8900	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	33⅜
12½	5½	..	Borg Warner	7500	13½	12¾	12¾	12½
13½	6	..	Boston & Maine	300	13¾	12	13¾	11½
5	3	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅛	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	11900	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7
13½	7¼	..	Briggs & Strat	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4700	32	31½	31½	32
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	77	77	77	76
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	80¼	78	79¼	77½
46	28½	3	Brown Shoe	1700	46	45½	45½	45
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	5600	7	4½	7	
3	1⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	1600	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝
6¼	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
54½	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	120	54	54	54	54
10	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	5200	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9
2	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1400	2¼	2	2¼	
6¾	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	8	8	8	6½
3⅜	1	..	Budd Wheel	2400	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
7	2¼	..	Bullard	9700	7¾	7	7¾	6¾
13⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	8400	13½	13	13	12⅞
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
2½	1½	..	Butterick	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
9¼	1	..	Bush Term deb	600	5	4⅞	4⅞	
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	800	1¾	1¾	1¾	7⅜
21½	16	..	Byers	21600	21¼	21⅛	21½	21⅛
51⅞	20½	2	Byers pf	40	52½	5	52	51⅝

—C—

19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2200	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	18½
Q	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	⅜
6	2	..	Campbell W&C	700	6½	6⅜	6⅛	6
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2400	5	5	5	4¾
12¼	7½	1	Canada Dry	4300	12½	11⅝	12⅛	12
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	21000	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞
25	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	27	24½	26⅞	23½
5	1½	..	Capitol Admin	200	7¼	6¾	7¼	6¾
62½	30½	..	Case Thresh	32200	63¼	61¼	62⅛	60¾
69⅜	41	4	Case Thresh pf	510	68	65⅜	66⅛	65
15½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	72000	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	15
1	⅜	6	Celotex vtc	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20½	4⅛	..	Celanese Corp	11800	22¼	19⅜	19⅞	19¾
1½	½	..	Celotex Co	100	2¼	2	2¼	2½
3	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	150	3¼	3	3¼	
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1100	29¼	28½	29¼	28⅜
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	700	74½	73	74½	71
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	9000	21½	20½	21⅝	20¼
2¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛
13	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	12	12	12	
28¼	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	11500	29¾	28½	29¾	28
35	24⅝	2½	Chi & Ohio	19500	35½	35	35⅛	35
1⅜	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	
3⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	2400	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	8¼	7¾	8⅛	7½
2⅞	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1800	3¼	3	3¼	2⅞
4⅛	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2200	4⅜	4	4⅜	4
7⅝	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	10500	7¾	7¼	7½	7
11¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1600	11⅞	11	11¼	10
4⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	4¾	4¼	4¾	4⅛
9½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	700	10	9½	10	9⅛
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	4100	8½	8¼	8¾	8
11¼	2⅞	..	Chi R&P 6%	1100	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	9½
13¼	3½	..	Chi R&P 7%	1400	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11½
12	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	10	13	12¼	13	12
16⅜	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	700	17¾	17	17½	16¾
5¾	2	..	Childs Company	400	5½	5¼	5½	5
11	6	..	Chile Copper	100	11	11	11	
19½	7¾	..	Chrysler	97000	20½	18¾	20⅜	19½
14½	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	240	50	49¼	50	48¾
1¼	¼	..	City Stores	700	1	⅞	⅞	1
16	10	1	Cluett Peabody	400	17	16¼	17	
15½	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3600	16	15¼	16	15⅛
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	75	72¼	75	71½
8⅜	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2500	8¼	7¾	7¾	7¾
9⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1100	9⅜	9	9	8¾
30	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	20	30	30	30	
22	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	21½
19	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	20	19	19	19	19
17¾	9	80a	Columbus Gas	35000	18	17¼	17⅜	16⅞
7⅞	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	74	72	74	
12¼	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1200	13	12½	12⅝	12¼
54½	23¼	2	Columbian Carb	34000	55½	52½	54	54½
10	4	..	Comm Credit	2200	10¾	10⅛	10¾	8¾
24⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	8400	21½	21	21½	
27⅜	18½	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	90	20	20	20	
32½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	22000	33⅜	32½	32⅞	32½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	89½	89½	89½	91
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	33000	17½	16⅞	17⅛	17
27⅝	17⅜	..	Comwlth & So	2700	21¼	21⅛	21¼	2
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	700	38¾	34¼	38⅜	32
13¼	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4300	13½	12½	12⅞	13
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	2300	3¾	3⅛	3½	3½
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film 1 pf	2500	10	9½	10	9⅜
61¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	42100	56¼	54¾	56	52¾
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89¼	88¼	89¼	86½
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	400	3	3	3	3
8¾	5	..	Consol Oil	43000	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅝
6¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
7	¼	..	Consol Textile	12400	1	⅞	1	⅞
5¼	1⅛	..	Container A	300	5	4½	4½	4¼
2½	¼	..	Container B	100	2	2	2	2
14½	14½	..	Container Corp	100	14½	14½	14½	
8⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	1400	8¼	8	8	8
1⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	2000	1⅞	1	1⅛	1⅛
47½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	700	46½	43¾	46	45¾
56	35½	2	Cont Can	9700	57½	55	56⅜	55
8½	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	2100	8¼	8	8	8
26⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	4400	25⅛	24½	24½	24
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	82100	3½	2⅞	3⅛	3½
11⅞	4½	..	Cont Oil	62500	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11½
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	12500	72	70⅜	72	71¼
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	80	130	130	130	130
5	2⅜	..	Coty	400	5½	4⅞	5	4⅞
33⅜	23	2†	Crown of Wheat	1300	32⅜	31¾	32½	32½
8⅞	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	8½	8	8¼	8
29¾	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	11000	30¾	29½	30	29½
32	24¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	400	34	33	33⅝	32
22½	16	4	Crown Wil Pap 1pf	100	36	30	30	
4	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	3½	3	3⅛	2¾
19¾	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	19¼	18½	18⅝	18½
35	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	290	37¾	34¾	36½	34⅛
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	3300	7½	6¾	6¾	6¾
41	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	42¾	40	42¾	39
48⅜	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	49	47	49	46
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	12000	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
4½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	7500	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
8	7	..	Cushman 7%	10	90	90	90	85
12¼	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	12½	12½	12⅝	12½

—D—

6	1⅝	5½	Davega St	200	4	3¾	4	3⅝
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	11	10¾	11	10½
65	37½	..	Del & Hudson	9800	65¾	64	64½	63

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 11	Last May 10
29⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack W	21100	29⅜	28⅜	29	28⅜
5¼	2	..	Denver RG pf	400	5¼	5	5	
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	500	72	70	71	67¼
24¾	17½	1	Diamond Match	2300	24¾	24	24¾	23½
28½	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	2100	27	26½	26½	27¼
21½	13	1†	Domin Mines	21000	22½	21½	21¾	21½
18	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	5400	18¼	17¾	18¼	17⅞
15¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	4100	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	14⅜
14	6¾	..	Dresser A	1100	14¼	14	14¾	
7½	2¼	..	Dresser B	1300	8	6½	8	6¾
⅞	⅜	..	Duluth So Sh pf	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
59½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	95000	63	60	63	59¾
106	97½	6	du Pont deb	500	106¾	100½	100½	100½
102	90	5	Dujuesne Lt pf	3000	92	90¼	90¼	

—E—

5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Rail Mill	2200	5½	4¾	5	5
70½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	6900	74¼	70½	73	71⅜
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	114¾	114¾	114¾	
10⅜	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	4700	11½	10	10⅜	10⅜
1¾	⅜	..	Ettingon Schild	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
20½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	72500	20	19	19⅝	19¼
3	1	..	Elec Boat	200	1⅞	1

Financial: News and Comment

Improvement In Basic Industries Is Encouraging

Offers Substantial Evidence of General Business Rejuvenation

NEW YORK, May 11—Nearly universal agreement that substantial evidences of business recovery have displaced the speculative influence behind price rises which followed governmental adoption of an inflation program is the outstanding feature of the weighted summary of this week's financial and economic opinion computed by the Business Economic Digest, of which Gage P. Wright is editor.

Especial attention is directed by these observers to the fact that improvement is to be noted in the nation's basic industries, whereas it was the so-called consumer industries which were the chief beneficiaries of the previous abortive attempts at recovery which have occurred since 1929.

It is an economic axiom, according to Mr. Wright, that sustained recovery must start with producers', rather than consumers' goods. The various economic services take satisfaction, therefore, in the increase of steel output in the first week of May to 33 per cent of capacity, the rising level of electric power output, and the improvement in car loadings.

Graphic Table Of Sharp Decline In Industrial Profit

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—A background of the Roosevelt recovery program is afforded by Ernst & Ernst, accountants, in a report of profit and loss conditions in American industry. The accountants have tabulated the reports of 921 corporations, which, since they cover 28 different industrial lines, are regarded as fairly representative for all industry.

The study gives the following results:

1927, aggregate net profits...	$2,255,000,000
1928, aggregate net profits...	2,805,000,000
1929, aggregate net profits...	3,286,000,000
1930, aggregate net profits...	1,880,000,000
1931, aggregate net profits...	687,000,000
1932, aggregate net loss.....	43,000,000

Lines which recorded aggregate net losses in 1932 were amusements, automobiles, automobile parts, building supplies and equipment, coal mining, electrical household equipment, iron and steel, machinery, meat packers, metal products, mining and smelting, paper, railroad equipment, rubber, textiles, and wearing apparel.

Lines which retained aggregate net profits in 1932 were bakeries, beverages and confections, business equipment, chemicals and drugs, food manufacturers, food dealers, merchandising, oil producers and refiners, printers and publishers, sugar, and tobacco.

"Profits of business as a whole have passed the vanishing point," comments the firm, "and have run into the red, or aggregate net losses. This means that generally goods are being sold at a loss. It is obvious that this cannot and should not continue."

Bank Clearings Slightly Off

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended May 10 totaled $4,290,299,000, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. This is a reduction of 3.9 per cent from a year ago, the smallest decline for any normal week so far this year. Clearings at New York City were up 3.6 per cent over 1932, while for centers outside of New York the volume was 20.1 per cent smaller. The total is $214,614,000 under the first week of May.

Atlas Corporation

Dividend No. 15 on Preference Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 75c per share for the quarter ending June 1, 1933, has been declared on the $3 Preference Stock, Series A, of Atlas Corporation, payable June 1, 1933, to holders of such stock of record at the close of business on May 20, 1933.

WALTER A. PETERSON, *Treasurer*
May 9, 1933.

Balancing the Budget

Nations, cities and individuals are all looking for ways and means of balancing the budget these days. Everybody's doing it! And any competent financial adviser will tell you that opening an account in this dependable bank is an important step toward maintaining the right balance between what you spend and what you save.

Ask for a copy of our Family Budget and Expense Book. It's FREE!

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Brisk Activity In Investment Market

THE FIRST OF BOSTON CORPORATION, one of the leading investment organizations in the country, reports a sharp increase in activity in general market bonds with a greater proportion of orders being in large blocks than has taken place for some time.

Similar activity is apparent in the municipal bond market which now has a firmer tone than at any time since the bank holiday. This increased activity indicates a return of confidence all over the country and for the first time in many months sizable orders for long term governments have made their appearance to such an extent as to tax facilities for filling them.

Standard Oil of Indiana Reduces Gasoline Prices

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 11—Radical slashing of gasoline prices, with cuts ranging to as much as two and three cents a gallon, was announced today by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the new prices to take effect immediately in all the 10 middle western states served by this company. In explaining the reduction, Mr. Edward G. Seubert, president of the company, said:

"Over-production of crude oil and consequent over-supply of cheap gasoline have brought about a chaotic situation in the gasoline market. At hundreds of points gasoline is selling far below the industry's costs. Cut-price situations are as numerous as normal price situations, if not more numerous. This condition has been made possible by offering of petroleum products in tank car lots at ridiculously low prices. We have tried to meet such competition—appropriately termed 'cut-throat' by local price adjustments, but its effects have become so general and widespread that we are obliged to recognize it as effective throughout our territory and act accordingly.

"We are undertaking to iron out the inequalities in adjoining markets which have developed out of local pride conflicts and to level all our prices on as normal and equitable a basis as possible. At some points, where local price cuts have already resulted in prices as low as our new normal, or lower, no change will be made, or there may even be a small increase. The general trend, however, and the effect at the majority of points will be lower prices."

In Chicago, for example, the medium price brand has been reduced from 10.1 cents to 8.6 cents.

American Power's Income Is Lower

American Power & Light Co. and subsidiaries report for 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, net income applicable to preferred dividends of $7,535,125, compared with $14,264,942 in previous 12 months. After full dividend allowance for the preferred stocks of $9,649,846, there was a deficit of $2,114,721 for the 12 months ending this February, but only $6,834,272 was actually paid in preferred dividends. For the previous year, after full dividends paid on the preferred stock of $8,827,300, there was a surplus available for dividends on the common stock of $5,437,642.

Operating revenues of the subsidiaries for 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, were $73,222,631, compared with $82,073,668 in the previous 12 months. The subsidiaries reported a balance applicable to interest and dividends on their loans and securities held by American Power & Light Co. of $10,009,889, compared with $16,798,227 in the previous 12 months.

For the month of February alone the subsidiaries reported operating revenues of $6,268,761, compared with $6,768,342, and net revenues from operation of $3,213,669, compared with $3,582,912 in February, 1932.

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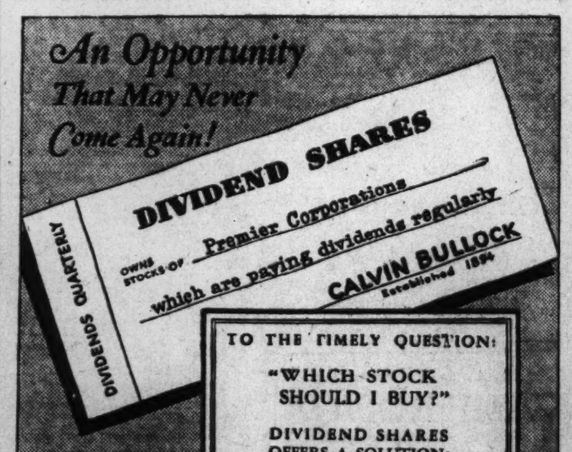

Life Insurance Companies Able To Meet Demands

Penn Mutual Head States Conservatism Puts Them in Strong Position

PHILADELPHIA, May 11 — The legal reserve life insurance companies of the United States are in a position to meet several times over any legitimate demand that might be made on them without disturbing the balance of their financial structure, according to William A. Law, president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and a former president of the American Bankers Association.

They will continue, he said, to fulfill their primary function of providing protection to policyholders and their beneficiaries "under any conceivable situation except only a complete wiping out of our present civilization."

Addressing a group of Philadelphia business and professional men, Mr. Law maintained the life companies owe their strong position today to their conservatism and that the confidence of the public born of this conservatism has enabled them to continue doing business on a large scale during the years of the depression. In the three years, 1930-1932, he said, new policies to the value of $32,000,000,000 were issued.

"In the same period," he added, "the life insurance companies met one of the most trying tests in their history. With business stagnated, with banks failing and with thousands forced to fall back upon their life insurance, they paid out in three years more than $2,000,000,000 in policy loans and more than $1,500,000,000 in surrender values.

"Nor is that all. In the same period their payments to policyholders and beneficiaries brought their total payments to $6,000,000,000. In other words, the legal reserve life insurance companies during those trying years placed in the mail every day checks for an average of $6,000,000 in payment of benefits, annuities, retirement funds, loans and cash surrender values. Think of that and try to imagine what would have happened had it not been for the conservatism and the stability of the life insurance companies."

Dollar Easier At London and Quiet In Paris Trading

LONDON, May 11 (AP)—A slight cheapening of the American dollar occurred today in the quiet exchange market through moderate early sales from continental and other sources.

From a weaker opening of $3.95 to the pound, the rate moved slowly to $3.96⅜, but supporting orders late in the afternoon caused appreciation to within a fraction of the opening level. The closing rate was $3.95⅛.

While prospects were believed in the financial district to be improving in connection with the World Economic Conference there still was no evidence of any actual action regarding devaluation and this kept the market in an unsettled condition.

The activity of speculators, however, was checked to some extent by fears of control operations.

PARIS, May 11 (AP)—Speculators in American dollars showed some restraint today and there was little change in the quotation, the close being 21.62 francs to the dollar, a rise of 2 centimes over yesterday's close.

Restraining influences were uncertainty over President Roosevelt's monetary policy and a feeling that American authorities would be able to control fluctuations with gold reserves.

France strengthened the wall of gold protecting her franc by adding $1,900,000 at current exchange to the Bank of France reserves in the week ended May 5.

The bank's gold, it was announced today amounts to 80,907,107,737 francs ($3,722,000,000). This makes 95.49 per cent coverage of circulation and 77.99 coverage of all sight obligations.

National Steel Corporation

DETROIT, May 11—The Great Lakes Steel Corporation, subsidiary of National Steel, is building a new slag plant at its site at Ecorse, to cost approximately $100,000. The Great Lakes Company has been operating at a high rate with the furnaces at capacity for several weeks.

Canadian Commodities Marked Up Since U. S. Suspended Gold

Automobile Production Increased—Textile Trade Activity Greater—Exports Rise Sharply and Outlook for Grain Crops Is Encouraging

The immediate effects on Canadian economy of the suspension of the gold standard by the United States have been to mark up the price of those commodities which have an important influence on the economic and social life of this country; to recover part of the investment public's losses of former years, and to ease the burden of meeting external payments, an especially heavy one for our governments and municipalities when the premium on American funds was in the neighborhood of 20 per cent, according to Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Automobile production has increased; that in March, while one-fifth less than in the corresponding month of last year, was practically double that in February. A number of our branches in the smaller industrial centers reported slightly greater activity, particularly in the textile trades.

Building Prospects Better

The prospects for the building and engineering trades, as well as for lumbermen, have improved somewhat owing to an increase in the volume of new construction work contracted for in April, the value of which, while somewhat less than in the like month of 1932, was nearly three times greater than in any preceding month this year.

The latest foreign trade returns, those for March, are the most encouraging issued during the current year, for not only were exports the largest of any month in the past quarter, but contrary to the usual trend, there was a favorable "visible" balance; foreign sales of agricultural products and of automobiles, machinery, lead and nickel were larger than in March, 1932, but those of wood products and copper were smaller.

The new crop season, while late, has opened favorably over the greater part of the country. In eastern and central Canada soil and moisture conditions are favorable; fall-sown crops, notably winter wheat, have survived better than was expected, although they are patchy in some districts; orchards show signs of little damage and are being more carefully tended than formerly.

A higher degree of selection has been made in the seed for spring-sown grains. All the present indications point to a reduction in the wheat acreage, but the extent to which this cereal will be planted is really not determinable until the operation approaches competition, weather conditions and wheat prices being important factors. However, our branches in the grain belt, 173 in all, made a special survey early in April and from their reports a reduction of about 4 per cent was indicated.

Higher Price Levels

The higher price level attained by all classes of livestock during March was well maintained and in the case of sheep improved during April.

All classes of raw textiles except rayon sold at considerably higher levels. There was an active demand for cotton, but while mill orders showed some improvement a large part of the business transacted was speculative.

The nonferrous metals were prominent among the beneficiaries of the inflation movement. Demand was active and quotations for copper, lead, zinc and tin rose rapidly. Silver also made a sharp gain when it was proposed that the United States accept in silver $200,000,000 on the foreign debt. Quotations for sugar attained the highest levels in two years, a lowering of the duty on sugar entering the United States being regarded as imminent.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

In the search for inflationary precedents which have been proceeding for the last two months, the case of post-war Germany has often been cited, and anti-inflationists are still holding up that country as a warning to the Roosevelt Administration of what might happen in the United States if inflation is embarked upon. It is, therefore, worth while to see what actually occurred in Germany.

Foreign exchange transactions between Germany and the United States were resumed at the end of 1918. The mark at 12 to the dollar was still quoted at more than half its pre-war value, or 4.20 marks. As the peace conference pursued its course the hope of reorganization gradually started to ebb out of Berlin. The allies talked in fantastic terms of "bleeding Germany white." If such was the allies' intention, what was the use of Germany trying to be fiscally responsible? The task would have been equivalent to preparing the country for the "bleeding." So the German Government, unable to plan for the future and shrinking from looking into it, turned to the printing press for the means wherewith to pay its expenses. That was the beginning of inflation.

Germany's Fiscal Effort

The world of finance, inside as well as outside, Germany then turned against the mark. German capital began to flee the country. Foreign speculators began to sell the mark. The peace treaty, with its crushing terms, inspired a fresh raid. In May, 1919, after the announcement of the peace terms, the mark got on the toboggan and in March, 1920, reached 100 to the dollar. In that month the tide turned miraculously, and the exchange rate began to improve.

One reason was the reversal of world speculation in marks. Foreigners somehow thought that the currency of a major country could never lapse into worthlessness. So they bought marks in the expectation that they would improve. Their very confidence, coupled with their purchases, helped to make the mark improve. Another reason probably linked with their purchases, was Erzberger's drastic revenue measures. Germany was doing what in the circumstances was the quixotic thing of helping herself. The printing of money was slowed down. Government expenses were slashed.

Whether the German Government could have regained fiscal control is a doubtful question. But the fact is that the effort was made. It is also patent that the outside world, in its new war on Germany, did everything possible to prevent that recovery. For, in the middle of 1921, it dealt Germany two blows which, in the words of Prof. James W. Angell, in his book, "The Recovery of Germany," "definitely sealed the fate of the old mark currency." One was the fixing of an astronomical bill for reparations. The other was the Upper Silesian decision.

National Responsibility

How a broken nation could be expected to become fiscally responsible after having been handed a bill for $31,500,000,000 will be a mystery to future historians. If there was a tithe of a possibility that these terms could be fulfilled that tithe was shattered by the Upper Silesian decision later in the year, which drew a line through Germany's industrial basin, and split the tightly knit coal and steel industry in two. Germany then gave the world a picture of a nation plunged into complete despair and utter irresponsibility.

The mark soon ceased to have any meaning. Its final collapse, as Professor Angell says, was "due in part to the direct economic effects of the Ruhr invasion itself, in part to the measures with which Germany sought to retaliate." The Reichsbank extended enormous credit to the industrial and commercial enterprises of the Ruhr for the purpose of enabling them to carry on "the sort of war" with the French.

Hope of doing anything with the old mark was officially abandoned in 1923. But real wealth means nothing if fenced off from a common system expressed by the circulation of a common money token. Hence an heroic effort was made to bring a new unit into existence. When, on Oct. 13, 1923, the old mark was being quoted at 6,000,000,000 to the dollar a new mark rose out of its ashes, the rentenmark, which was issued at the equivalent of 1,000,000,000 old marks to a rentenmark. Faith in currency was restored. Yet the new currency had no gold as backing although the denomination was in gold. The security was a mortgage on all the land and houses in Germany.

Stability of Currency

In spite of this "confidence trick," the new currency remained in an area of stability in relation to the gold dollar, the discount never exceeding 10 per cent. "That it attracted the confidence of a people riotous and in a semi-panic was not the least of the remarkable phenomena produced by the post-war history of Europe," comments the Survey of American Foreign Relations for 1928, in a chapter on the Dawes plan.

There can be no doubt, however, that the rentenmark would have gone the way of the old mark but for a change in attitude on the part of Germany's reparation creditors. At last Germany obtained coöperation in her reorganization. On April 9, 1924, a new reparations plan was announced bearing the name of Gen. Charles G. Dawes. In his own words, this plan "crowned common sense king," and, moreover, provided for the financial restoration of Germany, the rentenmark being replaced by a new gold-backed currency unit called the Reichsmark.

Is there any analogy between the condition of Germany in those days and the condition of the United States today? It would be a work of supererogation to do more than ask the question. Germany came out of the World War a defeated nation. It was more than that; it was a broken nation. Instead of helping Germany to her feet, the ex-allies continued to wage a kind of war on Germany. Inflation was the result, the sign of fiscal chaos, not an economic policy. Germany as a precedent for inflation, therefore, is in a class by itself, and its invocation, save for the purpose of drawing particular lessons in connection with the working out of an inflation policy, is an appeal to fear.

Consolidated Gas Of Baltimore Sales Decline

BALTIMORE, May 11—Industrial sales of electricity by Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore, exclusive of power supplied to Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Baltimore Copper, Smelting & Rolling Company, totaled 27,144,674 k. w. h. in March, compared with 32,764,895 the like 1932 month, off 17.15 per cent. Sales for three months were 84,554,803 k. w. h., compared with 100,555,528 a year before, off 15.91 per cent.

Sales of gas for industrial and commercial purposes in March declined 14.07 per cent to 236,935,900 cubic feet from 275,725,800 in 1932 month. Sales the first quarter were 701,415,100 cubic feet, compared with 767,099,100 last year, off 8.56 per cent.

Sanctions Loans Of $23,000,000 To Southern Pacific

Sums to Be Used to Meet Maturities and for New Construction

WASHINGTON, May 11—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved under two authorizations loans of $23,200,000 to the Southern Pacific Company by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The authorization included a loan of $22,000,000 and another for $1,200,000.

The larger amount will be used to pay equipment trust maturities, interest on funded debt and certain judgments due in 1933 and on Jan. 1, 1934. The $1,200,000 loan will finance in part the cost of constructing a new passenger station and other facilities at Houston, Texas. The judgments which will be paid out of the $22,000,000 loan arises in connection with operations of the Spindle Top, Texas, oil fields, payable June 1, 1933, in amount of $6,959,943.

The principal of equipment trust securities maturing in an aggregate amount of $5,973,000, include $3,026,000 on June 1, $526,000 on July 1, $321,000 on Aug. 1 and $2,100,000 on Dec. 1, 1933. Interest on the road's bonds of affiliated companies, which will be paid by the loan, include $1,214,057 on June 1, $2,674,000 on July 1, $779,000 on Aug. 1, $1,700,000 on Sept. 1, $600,000 on Nov. 1, $400,000 on Dec. 1, 1933, and $1,600,000 on Jan. 1, 1934, or a total of $9,067,057.

The $22,000,000 loan is conditioned upon a requirement that before any advance is made upon it the Southern Pacific must agree that during the life of the loan it will not permit any reorganization of the Pacific Fruit Express Company or any change in the corporate relationship existing between the companies.

Bankers Move To Aid Holders Of Arkansas Bonds

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—A committee composed of executives of banks, insurance companies, and investment firms has been formed to represent the holders of $91,000,000 State of Arkansas highway and toll bridge bonds.

It is the first protective organization formed to represent holders of a state's bonds in recent financial history, according to municipal bond authorities.

Formation of the committee follows the action of Arkansas in refunding the bonds at lower interest rates.

The committee is headed by William L. De Bost, president of the Dime Savings Bank of New York. The Metropolitan, and New York Life Insurance Companies, New York, are represented, as well as other fiduciary companies.

Although a state cannot be sued without its own consent in matters relating to bond issues, the committee proposes, it is said, to explore all the legal avenues for safeguarding the bondholders.

Royal Dutch Petroleum Company

LONDON, May 11—Royal Dutch Petroleum Company declared a dividend for 1932 of 6 per cent, the same as in 1931.

Expects to Double Earnings for Quarter

Pittsburgh, May 11

AN OFFICIAL of the National Steel Corporation states that he will be disappointed if earnings for the second quarter are not more than double those of the first quarter of 1933, in which net profits were $280,844, equal to 13 cents a share on the stock, and covered the quarterly dividend of 12½ cents a share.

Chairman Ernest T. Weir stated that orders for steel are coming from a wide range of buyers. The expansion in sales, he said, has not been due to any one type of consumer. Buyers are not storing steel, they are using it, he said.

Nine Great Lakes Steamships Sold At Very Low Rate

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP) — Nine Great Lakes steamships of the bankrupt Goodrich Transit Company, with an appraised value of $1,025,000, were sold Wednesday at a price that wouldn't have bought their lifeboats several years ago.

Bids totaling $7500 were offered for the fleet in the court of Referee in Bankruptcy Garfield Charles and for that consideration Fred E. Hummel, trustee in bankruptcy for the company, transferred his rights, title and interest in each, subject to liens and mortgages.

There were only three bidders, representatives of groups of first mortgage bondholders. For $2500 the Alabama, Christopher Columbus and Carolina went to Attorney B. B. Vedder, representing the First Union Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, trustee under the first mortgage.

The Illinois, appraised at $100,000, was sold for $1500 to Francis Bloodgood Jr., of Milwaukee.

The other five ships, the Cities of Grand Rapids, Holland, Saugatuck, Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, appraised at $525,000, were sold for $3500 to B. P. Merrick, representative of the Michigan Trust Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Government Sees Small Increase In Winter Wheat Crop

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—This year's winter wheat crop is forecast at 337,485,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture as being indicated by the May 1 condition of the crop, which was 66.7 per cent of a normal. A month ago 334,087,000 bushels were indicated. Last year's crop was 462,151,000 bushels.

The rye crop was forecast at 30,502,000 bushels, based on a condition of 75.6 per cent of a normal May 1, as compared with 39,855,000 bushels last year and a condition of 72.5 per cent on April 1 this year and 83.2 per cent on May 1 last year.

The condition of winter wheat a month ago was 59.4 per cent of a normal, while on May 1 last year it was 75.1.

The acreage of winter wheat for harvest was placed at 27,096,000 acres, compared with 33,656,000 acres last year and 38,560,000 acres, the five-year average 1926-30.

Buying Bonds In New York Profits Japanese Doubly

Purchase Dollar Debentures at Half Original Issue Price

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 11—Wednesday's sharp advances in Japanese bonds in New York probably reflects the reported decision of the Ministry of Finance here to permit Tokyo Toho Daido Nippon and Ujigawa Power Companies to remit $10,000,000 in New York for the purchase of their dollar debentures. The remittance probably will go through the Yokohama Specie Bank, which will utilize part of its present extensive dollar holdings in New York.

It is understood the Finance Ministry is confident the operation will not depreciate the yen, although it may be part of the Government's plans to prevent the yen from appreciating too rapidly on dollar exchange, this helping to maintain Japan's favorable export position because of her depreciated currency. Additional operations of this kind are believed likely, the Japanese benefiting hugely since they are purchasing their bonds at half the price of the original issue rate and simultaneously keeping the yen sufficiently lower than the dollar to hold their foreign markets. Some bankers believe the Japanese already have purchased the bulk of their dollar bonds in New York, taking advantage of recent low prices.

Youngstown Area Operations Rise

YOUNGSTOWN, May 11 — Mid-week steel output in this district is at 39 per cent, against 37 per cent at the start of the week and 25 per cent a year ago.

Two open-hearths, lighted at the week's start, have gone into production, making 36 of the 83 open-hearth furnaces in the district melting. Another such furnace will be lighted shortly at the Sharon Steel Hoop Company's Lowellville plant.

Carnegie Steel Company district plants, with 50 per cent of their open-hearth furnaces engaged, are operating at 45 per cent of capacity to lead the larger district ingot producers. Sales of steel to score of miscellaneous outlets such as refrigerators, stoves and farm machinery are supplanting automobile steel purchasing as the major factor in the upturn in the valley district's mills, having large capacities for light steel products.

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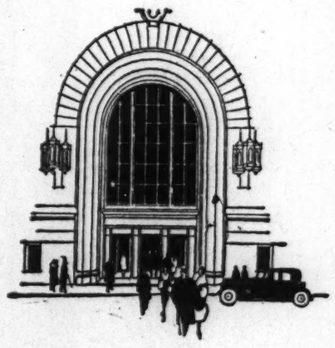

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The Young Folks' Page

The Howling of a Dog

By RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

Part III

FRANK strode to the skiff and, seating himself in the stern, put an arm round the poor creature. The dog ceased howling. He was shivering violently, and the trembling of his haunches against Frank's knees brought the boy to a sudden realization once more of his own discomfort.

"We can't stay here!" he muttered.

He lifted his head and peered resolutely toward the east. Over there, out of sight, a mile and a half distant, stood his house and other houses, where families were sitting snug and warm in front of cheerful hearth fires . . . Only a mile and a half distant? Well, certainly not more than two miles at most. But mere distance was nothing! It was as if he were utterly alone in the world: not a light anywhere, not a friendly sound—nothing save blackness and cold and the sting of fine flakes of snow against his cheeks—and a poor half-starved dog shivering against his legs!

For a moment Frank wanted to throw himself face downward in the bottom of the boat and try to sleep until morning. Then he took a fresh hold on himself. "Old boy, I'm going to do the best I can!" Stepping out upon the muddy shore, he pushed the skiff into the water, then sprang aboard.

The wind caught the light craft and thrust it toward the southeast, and Frank, plying his short paddle in the stern, tried in vain to head the boat eastward. The dog curled up against his legs and lay there, silent, shivering. And away they went into the darkness.

* * *

Hours had passed—long difficult hours during which Frank had sat and plied his paddle, pausing at intervals to rest, then taking up his wearisome task once more. He no longer tried to head eastward, for he had lost all sense of direction. The wind had died down save for capricious gusts that seemed to strike now one side of his face, now the other. The snow fell lazily amid velvet blackness. Against his legs the dog lay quietly, occasionally giving a subdued bark.

Several times Frank raised his own voice in prolonged shouts for help. How weak it sounded, even to himself!

A Night on the Marshes

The side of the skiff brushed against a hidden hummock. He veered off, plying his paddle almost mechanically. The bow swished among the dead grass on a second hummock. He knew that he must be somewhere along the southern border of the great marsh—but where? He tried to picture the expanse as it would look by day. There were many hummocks, many little low islands all along the southern edge, but the picture was confused and baffling.

The skiff banged into a cake of floating ice. Touching it with the paddle, Frank tried to determine in which direction the tide might be flowing. There seemed to be no tide at all. Once more came the desire to throw himself face downward in the bottom of the boat and cease struggling to find a way out. He needed all his courage to keep on.

Again he swung the paddle desperately. Still among those confusing hummocks! A moment after he had veered off from one of them he suddenly stiffened, his lips parted, his paddle poised above the water. From somewhere out of the darkness came a prolonged blast, a kind of harsh guttural shriek that seemed to reach him from far off. The dog got stiffly to its feet, growled uneasily, then lay down again.

Frank listened again. It was the fire whistle on the old town hall—yes, that was it! Again and again the harsh guttural shrieks cut through the night. He resumed his paddling. There must be a fire somewhere . . . bad night for a fire! . . . no glare in the sky, though . . .

He closed his eyes, swung the paddle—down and back, then up again—over and over, over and over! And the minutes passed . . . The hours marched . . .

* * *

Little flakes of snow were fluttering almost straight downward toward steel-gray water. Frank stared at them, bewildered, surprised that he should be able to see them—surprised that he should be able to see anything! It seemed only a few moments ago that he had closed his eyes! But now the sky was gray. The snow in the skiff gave the craft a strange and unreal look. And there was the dog, white save for the black tip of its nose and two bead-like eyes that blinked as they peered upward.

Help Comes

Frank moved his arm stiffly. The paddle was lying across the dog's back. He picked it up wonderingly. He had the feeling that he had been asleep for a few seconds and something had wakened him. He listened attentively . . . That fire whistle? No, it wasn't blowing any longer. He glanced about him. The bow of the skiff was embedded in the mud of a hummock. Beyond the hummock were other hummocks, and beyond them a tangle of low bushes festooned with snow.

A splash caused him to turn his head. He heard the sound of voices—several voices . . . And then, with dull bewildered eyes, he saw a dory coming toward him out of the storm. Or was he dreaming? No, it was a dory, and there were men in it. He heard some one shout, "Here he is!

The dog leaped to its feet and began to bark. Frank was afraid the creature was about to spring into the water. He tried to speak, tried to shout, but he seemed to have no voice. And then, curiously enough, when the dory was within half a score of yards of the skiff, he remembered his paper route . . . It was morning, and he was supposed to be delivering papers. That was his last thought.

* * *

Frank awoke as if from a deep and untroubled sleep. He was in his own room, in his own bed. There on the wall, hung his old tennis racquet, and beside it a school pennant. Several persons were in the room with him; he recognized his mother and smiled up at her. He closed his eyes again. It was pleasant to lie there with eyes closed, listening . . .

Voices were talking. Someone was explaining something. Those repeated blasts of the fire whistle . . . Frank understood now. There had been no fire. The whistle was a signal, a summons to all able-bodied townsfolk to turn out and join the search for Mr. and Mrs. Halsey's son, who had been seen late in the afternoon poling a skiff across the marsh and had not returned.

And now there was talk of a letter to the board of selectmen, of another letter to Judge Morton. Was that the judge himself talking? It sounded like his voice. Presently the boy heard someone talking about a big brown dog that was downstairs, curled up beside the kitchen stove. He smiled faintly, and then again he slept.

It was one afternoon some days later while he was reading a book beside the window, his mother announced a visitor. To Frank's surprise, it was Judge Morton.

"Don't get up, my boy!" the Judge said hastily and seated himself unceremoniously on the couch. "I just dropped in for a few minutes. I have some pleasant news for you."

Frank smiled at him expectantly.

"First of all," the Judge continued, "I want to thank you for your letter. You remember you wrote to me about the disgracefully large number of stray dogs and cats in Bayville?"

"Yes, I remember, sir. I——"

"Well," the Judge interrupted him, "you were absolutely right in what you said! But to be quite truthful with you, my boy," he added, "I'm not at all confident that either I or the selectmen would have taken much notice if it had not been for your exploit yonder in the marshes. Your going out there to rescue that poor homeless dog rather changed the complexion of things, if you know what I mean. It—er—dramatized the situation and roused public interest. You'll learn the details later on. The point is this—"

The Judge leaned eagerly forward. "The point is this," he repeated. "Bayville is to have at last what I think every town of its size ought to have: a humane society, which will interest itself in animals and correct and prevent such abuses as now exist. I have been asked to head the movement, and I have consented. There," he concluded with a smile, "does that cheer you up a bit?"

Frank was on his feet, trembling. There was color in his cheeks; his eyes were shining. "I—I didn't really need cheering up!" he began. "But—but what you've just told me, Sir—well, all I can say is, it makes me feel like singing!"

The Judge rose and put a hand on the boy's shoulder. "You expect to deliver papers again?"

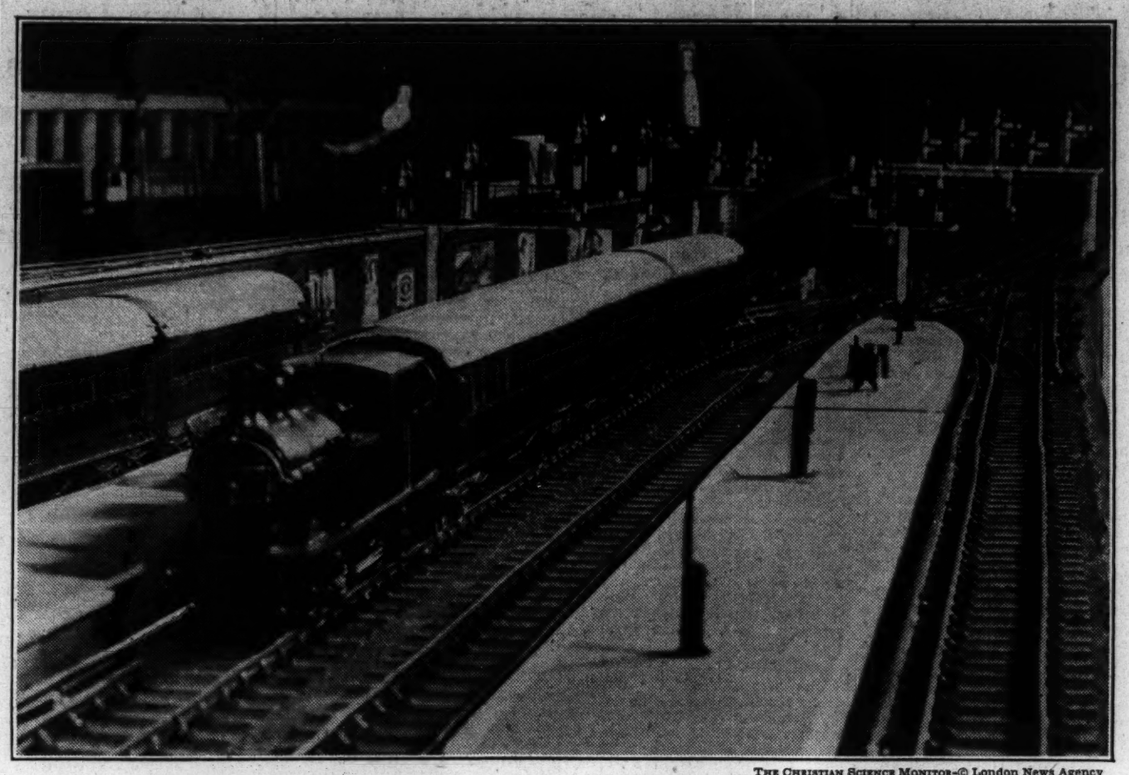
"Oh, yes, sir! I hope to be back on the job next Monday."

"That's fine! And what about that homeless brown dog? I understand it's the same dog that caused you to lose your papers that—er—morning in my garden—"

"I plan to keep him, Sir."

The Judge nodded and smiled. "I don't know of anyone who has a better right to him!" he replied.

(The End)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© London News Agency

A Complete Railway Station, in Miniature, Shown at the Model Railway Exhibition in London.

Trains—But No Passengers

Even though motorcars and airplanes are as familiar to the young folk of today as the horse and buggy were to an earlier generation, the steam railway train has lost none of its fascination, as the following story from London proves. Interest is just as keen on this side of the Atlantic, and on next week's page will appear the story of the Arden Miniature Railway Club of Andover, Mass., founded by a 12-year-old lad, Cornelius A. Wood, whose slogan is "Save the Railroads."

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

HAVE you ever visited a railway station with everything complete—except passengers?

In the one shown above, the "Manchester Express" runs out of Maybank, reaches Cleethorpes, and comes back again on scheduled time—but no one ever travels by it. Boys and girls wave good-by, and welcome it in again, but they never buy tickets at the ticket office, pass through the barrier onto the platform, get sweets out of the slot machines, or take their seats in the carriages. They would have to be miniature folk to fit the "Manchester Express," for it it is a miniature engine, one of the hundreds of replicas of the real thing being shown in the Model Railway Exhibition.

Here, too, is a model of a corner of dockland, with a double-track rolling bridge, electrically operated to allow the good ship Kestrel to pass through; and a section of a goods station with actual scale track, including brick bridge and wall. This model was made by an enthusiastic engineer in spare moments on his dining-room table, and is a miracle of patience and precision.

In another section eight boys and girls are off for a trip behind "Old Bill," a model Great Western Railway engine, driven by a real Great Western Railway engine driver in uniform. "Right away!" Old Bill gives a cheery whistle, the driver (who is also the stoker) throws some more fuel into the glowing furnace.

"It travels 10 or 12 miles an hour," says an old gentleman who wishes, no doubt, that he could join the merry party. "You wouldn't think such a little piece of mechanism had the power, would you!"

The Model Railway Club, most of the members of which are under 20, was founded 11 years ago with the object of bringing together all those interested in model railways, their workings and construction.

During the summer, visits are paid to places of interest connected with railway work.

A contemporary model of an 1892 Chatham and Dover coach has just been given to the club, this being its first legacy. It is hoped the coach may form the nucleus of England's first railway museum.

Guiders' Baltic Cruise

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ARRANGEMENTS for the Guiders' Baltic Cruise which will take place next August are going ahead rapidly. The 650 berths on the White Star liner Calgaric could have been booked over and over again, it having been necessary to observe strict rotation in dealing with the hundreds of applications received. Letters from all over the world, including the Bermudas, Bahamas, India and Australia, have come pouring in, and the great floating camp that will sail the seas this summer—with Lord and Lady Baden-Powell and their three children among the passengers—will be as representative a one as the movement could wish.

The idea for the cruise emanated from the little Polish town of Bucze, where the World Overseas International Committee met last year under the presidency of Lady Baden-Powell, and decided to take Girl Guide officers and Scout Masters, as well as Guides and Scouts over 16, to Scandinavia and the Baltic states, in order to exchange ideas and experiences with the members in the different countries.

The itinerary of the cruise has been so planned that each day will be spent on land (except on the return journey), the traveling being done by night. Leaving Southampton, the first calls will be Rotterdam and Amsterdam; then through the Kiel Canal to Gdynia (Poland) and by train to Zoppof (Danzig) for a few hours. The next calls will be Memel, Riga, Revel and Helsingfors. On the return journey Stockholm will be visited, and, if possible, Copenhagen, when, after touching at Oslo, the Calgaric will round the Hebrides back to Liverpool.

The Craft Shop

Flower Pictures Without a Camera

Conducted by
HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

ALMOST everybody is familiar with the process of making white images of leaves and flowers on blue print paper. That process did little more than give a white profile on a blue background with little or no detail. But here is one that gives almost as much detail as a camera does—and much of it as possible will rest on the glass. In the case of a large blossom, bend the blossom until it lies flat. On the flower lay a sheet of Translite paper, with the shiny side down on the flower.

Now clamp the printing frame down and make the print just as you would any photographic print. An exposure of from 10 to 30 seconds is sufficient, according to the density of the flower structure. Of course, this paper is sensitive and all the work must be done in a darkened room. It is not, however, as sensitive as film; the light from a single amber-covered bulb covered with yellow paper is quite safe.

Develop the paper with the ordinary elon-quinol tube developer which can be bought of any dealer in photographic supplies. The formula is about seven parts of water to the contents of one tube. The solution should be thoroughly dissolved. If you wish to mix your own chemicals, the formula is inclosed in every package of the paper.

Wash the print in water for a few seconds, then fix in the usual hypo bath. This fixing bath compound also is to be had from all dealers in these supplies. After the print has fixed in this bath for 15 minutes wash again for half an hour in clear running water or in several changes of clear water, using trays or dishes. All this work is the usual thing done in making photographic prints. They are no different in the making from any other photographic print. Dry the prints with the silky side down on clean cloths stretched on wooden frames. They can be flattened when dry by running the back of a ruler over them.

What we now have is a negative made from it in any number, just the same as from a film. A print from it on the Translite paper reverses the blacks and whites.

The print is laid on a piece of glass tilted at a convenient angle on a table. The best way to do this is to make a frame of wood with slanted sides. Place an electric light bulb under the glass. You now have light coming up through the print as well as light on the surface.

Color the rough side of the paper, using the transparent water colors that come in books, colors especially made for print coloring. There are brands, too, that come in bottles which are mixed with water. Put on plenty of raw color.

The finished prints can be mounted between sheets of glass and used as transparencies. Bind the glass with passe partout binding. It is possible to use these prints on lamp shades, glueing them to the parchment. A design of them around a parchment shade makes an attractive shade.

For those interested in botany, making these prints is a delight. It opens up an entirely new field. Flowers fade, no matter how they are preserved. But these bright prints are permanent. They make a splendid and interesting botanical collection.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Negative Prints Made Direct From a Petunia and Leaves, on Translite Paper.

it is done in exactly the same way as the old blue print process—with variations. Only in place of sunlight and blue print paper, an electric light and a double-coated paper called Translite is used.

The illustrations shown in this article were both made without the use of a camera. The prints are made from actual flowers and in a matter of a few seconds. When placed in front of an electric light or hung in a window are remarkably true to life and have great brilliancy and beauty. And when colored they are even more attractive.

With this paper any number of positive prints can be made from the first negative print made, the printing being done in the same manner as if the first print were a film.

The method is simple. In a photographic printing frame place a flower or leaf on the glass. Any flower that has a simple blossom will do, regardless of color. Wild flowers or those from the garden—petunias, pansies, sweet peas, violets, poppies—in fact, almost any simple flower. Wild flowers nearly always have single blossoms. The delicate veinings of leaf and petal come out surprisingly clear in this simple process.

Press the flower down on the glass of the printing frame, so that as

The Mail Bag

St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs., England

Dear Editor:

Through the pages of the mail-bag I have obtained several friends in the Western Hemisphere for which I am very grateful, but I should like still more pen-friends, this time in the Eastern Hemisphere. Will girls living in Switzerland, Egypt, South Africa, India, China, Australia or New Zealand please write to me, either in English or French? I promise to answer all letters.

I am 18 years old and am very keen on sports of all kinds, cricket, golf and tennis being my favorites; I also like swimming, rowing and climbing and enjoy watching a good game of football. I am very fond of reading, writing letters, music, sewing and other indoor pastimes.

St. Annes is a well-known seaside holiday resort and we have a great many visitors here in summer. About 90 miles from here is the English Lake District which is very beautiful. We go there every year for our holidays.

I close with many thanks for old friends and many hopes for several new ones. Dorothy B.

Kingsbury, London, England

Dear Editor:

I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor for more than a year and have enjoyed it very much. The Mail Bag has always been very interesting to me, for isn't it wonderful that through it we are able to write to people all over the world? Truly, it is doing a great deal of good in bringing the people of other countries together.

My real object in writing this letter is to obtain some pen pals also. America has always held a strong fascination for me and one day I hope to view your wonderful skyscrapers and see the beauties of the United States.

I shall be delighted to write to boys anywhere who care to correspond with an English fellow. I am nearly 20 years of age and work near London. I should be pleased to send some English papers and illustrated magazines, also photographs of London, of our palaces, statues and cathedrals.

So those who read this please drop a short letter describing yourself and state, and before many days are passed, back will come a long letter from me. Richard D.

Collingswood, New Jersey

Dear Mail Baggers:

Recently, in the "Over 20" column I saw such an interesting and unusual announcement from a Mail Bagger in Holland who would like to exchange holiday visits with a Mail Bagger in England.

This immediately set me to thinking! What fun it would be to do that very thing here! I should be glad, indeed, to have a girl (an "over 20," of course, and preferably a student of Christian Science) from another part of the country visit me and I to visit her in exchange! I shall be anxiously looking forward to hearing from someone (living somewhere in this country) who would like to exchange visits with a New Jersey Mail Bagger.

Dorothy M.

Neosho, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I hope by this letter to establish correspondence with some other boy about 12 years of age. I am going to try to tell you some of the outstanding things of our town.

One of the most interesting things here is the Government Fish Hatchery. It is in an ideal place for fish pools. The pools are fed by many brooks that keep fresh water in the pond at all times. The Government sells various kinds of fish there.

Another of the industries here that employs many helpers is a condensed milk company. The company buys about 35,000 gallons of milk a day, so that it provides a good milk market for the farmers of this county.

There is a park in Neosho called the Big Spring Park, and there are many swings, slides and other things that entertain children. This park is inclosed by steep hills and on one of these hills an Easter service is held on every Easter morning at sunrise.

In our county there are many 4-H clubs, and this club work helps many boys and girls in sewing, cooking, canning and agriculture.

There are many beautiful wild flowers in our State of Missouri. Among the prettiest of them is the violet and wild rose. The hawthorn is our state flower. It grows from two to 30 feet tall.

I hope many boys will respond to my letter because I am anxious to know about your country, state and city. Irwin P.

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AUNT POLLY'S CAMP
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A quaint early American "village" amid the pines and lakes of northern Minnesota—near beautiful Itasca State Park.
June 24 to August 19
For Adult Vacations
Open August 20th
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Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club sketch.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC; "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Elliot Jaffee's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch
7:30 "Over the the Heather," Sandy MacFarlane; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC Players.
10:30 Fashionettes; trio; news.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
12:00 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, "Dancing in the Twin Cities."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Ray Heatherton, baritone.
5:15 NBC, "The Three Scamps."
5:30 NBC, "Rapunzel," fairy tale.
5:45 NBC, Genia Fonariova, soprano.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Regimentalists; chorus.
7:15 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress Fair."
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Jimmy Durante; Ethel Waters; Montagu Love; Three Roberts Brothers.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:15 Ethel Hayden, soprano; Arthur Lang, baritone.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy, Street Singer.
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans; Do Re Mi Trio; orchestra.
8:30 Talk by Mr. James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd, soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Readings, with organ.
11:15 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 "Timely Topics" talk series.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Recordings by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist, and Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:15 Boston University Men's Glee Club; President March, speaker.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "Foreign Legion"; sketch.
10:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

8:00 p. m.—John McConigle, tenor.
8:15 Rita Coughlin, songs.
8:30 Local dance feature.
8:45 WHDH ensemble.
9:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
9:15 WHDH Ensemble.
9:30 Playhouse News.
9:45 Vocal program.
10:00 Westminster Orchestra.
10:30 Orchestral program.
10:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
11:00 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
11:30 New Yorkers Orchestra.
12:00 Presbyterian Chorus.
12:30 WHDH Ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Shopping Tour.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Talk, "Books and Authors."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Address, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis game, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

Draper Named Digest Editor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—Mr. Arthur S. Draper, assistant editor of the New York Herald Tribune, has accepted the post of editor-in-chief of The Literary Digest, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Draper will succeed Dr. William Seaver Woods, who has been editor-in-chief of that publication since May 1, 1905. He will take up his new post on July 1, after a trip abroad. Dr. Woods is planning to travel extensively to gather material for a series of books.

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Local Classified

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N. Y. C., Central Park West (first house from park, overlooking same)—Immaculate 4-5 rooms, all improvements. 14 West 100th.

Boston Art Notes

Junior League

An exhibition of subject material of and for juveniles is to be seen at the Junior League at Zero Marlborough Street. Miss Theodora Hersey is showing some panels upon which she has painted legends which are favorites to children. It appears she uses tempera, for her colors are opaque and vivid. Panels make up the shape so that they are adaptable for decorative application.

Miss Hersey has illustrated in lively fashion Alice in Wonderland, Bluebeard, Mother Goose, Wynken, Blynken and Nod. The characters are signalized by well-defined traits so that they are unmistakable, and they are seen in episodes for which they are best remembered. The children romp about, rosy-cheeked and gay. Miss Hersey seems to know just what to emphasize in order to gain the enthusiasm of the young and critical.

Her portraits of children are done in a conventional manner, leaning toward the sentimental. Her better gifts are to be discovered in the decorative and illustrative field.

Doll and Richards

There returns to Boston after a considerable respite the painter, Mr. Ettore Caser. His oils made on paper are exhibited at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

This Italian painter uses pictorial material as a decorative supplement, no doubt, to a larger scheme. His subjects are of an idyllic kind, treating of pastoral delights and the poetic calm of the country. He is not a naturalist, but works in terms of theatrical lighting, resorting occasionally to chiaroscuro effects to pla; up the dramatic idea.

Perhaps the most forcefuil of Mr. Caser's work is the still-life, in which he breaks away from a romantic traditon, and paints with a deliberate freshness and éclat which are in keeping with current taste and practice. Tradition, sometimes a comfortable post to lean on, obstructs the view to freer and more spontaneous vision. D. A.

New Bedford Gas & Edison

Operating revenues of New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company for 1932 amounted to $3,894,483, compared with $4,423,916 in the preceding year, according to the annual report just released. This decline of $529,433, or 12 per cent, is largely attributable to the decrease of about 20 per cent in the sales of electricity for industrial purposes. Residential sales declined only 2 per cent.

Canadian National Income

MONTREAL, May 11—Canadian National gross for seven days of May totaled $3,617,842, compared with $3,141,776 a year before, off $523,934.

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Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Des Moines Register
Just So He Doesn't Try To Go Too Far With It

Courtesy Chicago Daily News ©
Everything's About Ready

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
It's a Good Thing He Loves Children

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
Speaking of Fisherman's Luck

Courtesy Detroit News
Why the Safety Bicycle Was Invented

Courtesy Chicago Tribune ©
Teaching Our Youth

All Nature

Currajong

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the pressed specimens of leaves and flowers which Mrs. M. J. C. of Tamworth, N. S. W. sent for identification is a currajong (*Brachychiton populneus*). The other species is the Darling River pea. Both were found on tramps afield in eastern New South Wales.

Currajong is to be found as one of the native wild flowers of the New England ranges, N. S. W., and also in rocky places of Queensland and eastern Victoria. It is properly a tree from 20 to 60 feet tall bearing yellow-white flowers with reddish interiors, in panicles. The tree has an open, cone-shaped top and a trunk exceptionally broad near the base. The Darling River pea is also of the New England ranges and trails the inland rivers of Queensland as well as those of New South Wales. Currajong has been introduced into high pine-land gardens of Florida along with the New South Wales flame tree, another member of the same genus. Both are reported to be doing well in their new habitat.

"All winter long we have been feeding chickadees, blue jays, sparrows, nuthatches and snowbirds," writes C. M. E. of Newton, Mass. "A new bird is coming now which looks like an English sparrow but not so fat and with streaks all over and an especially dark patch just under the chin. It is dark reddish brown and when it flies it jerks its tail. It has a sweet song. Can you tell me what it is? Also what is the bird which looks something like a junco or snowbird but has a much longer bill, longer tail, more white underneath, and is thinner?

The first is the song sparrow and the second is probably the Phœbe.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I saw the Boss's Dad getting the car out—
So while he was closing the garage doors I hopped in and hid in the back of the car—
I thought it would be fun to wait until he had gone a little way and then pop up and surprise him—
But shucks—He just backed the car out of the driveway and parked it in front of the house—
And I came very near getting left in the car - so the joke was on me—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

FRIENDSHIP is to be purchased only by friendship. A man may have authority over others, but he can never have their heart but by giving his own.—BISHOP WILSON.

In Lighter Vein

The Business World

One of the best stories going around Washington now is Owen D. Young's description in a recent director's meeting of how the business world is acting in the depression. "It strikes me," he said, "that we're all in the same boat with Christopher Columbus. He didn't know where he was going when he started. When he got there he didn't know where he was. And when he got back he didn't know where he had been."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Tsk! Tsk!

"The first thing Maud did with her legacy was to buy a dozen new hats."

"Ah! I was afraid the money would go to her head."

Looking Ahead

"These seeds are biennials—they won't flower until the second year."

"Oh, I took that into consideration. They are last year's seeds!"

Depends

Father: "Hallo! Where's Alfred gone to?"

Mother: "If the ice is as thick as he thinks it is, he's gone skating, but if it is as thin as I think it is, he's gone bathing."—*Sarnia Observer.*

The Best Policy

Wife: "You really caught nothing?"

Husband: "Nothing."

Wife: "Then I believe you really went fishing."

Good Future

Father: "Is your business course for girls considered a success?"

Teacher: "Yes; our figures show that over 60 per cent of our graduates marry their employers within a year."—*Pathfinder.*

Helpful

"Pardon me, does this train stop at Tenth Street?"

"Yes; watch me and get off one station before I do."

"Thank you."—*C. C. N. Y. Mercury.*

The Yegg Type

"Well, Jedge," said the waiter, "Whut'll you-all have foh breakfast? Has you eber tried enny ob ouah boiled eggs, sah?"

"Yes," responded the judge, "and I found them guilty."—*Popular Mechanics.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Agreement of subject and verb (A. E. W.)—The correspondent asks if "is" is correct in the following sentence:

Inclosed herewith is statement of your transaction with us and check for balance due you.

There would be no question about the misuse of the verb if it were followed by "a statement and a check." The length of the first subject does not alter the fact that a plural subject requires a plural verb.

We admit, however, that "are" is awkward because so much ground must be covered before the excuse for the plural is seen. We therefore recommend in this and similar instances a recasting, such as:

We are inclosing a statement of your transaction with us and a check for the balance due you.

Incidentally, "herewith" is unnecessary. Where else could one "inclose" the item? The same criticism applies to "attached hereto." Say "we are attaching a copy of. . ."

While we are on the subject the following might well be purged from business letters:

Has come to hand
Contents carefully noted
In reply would say
For your information
Please be advised
Permit me to state
As per your request
Beg to remain

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

93

The youngest daughter was clever, pretty, and an evident desire to be of such help as she could which was apparent to all endeared her to her family as well as to her closest and most friendly acquaintances. Her only sister was a married woman

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Christian Advocate: Advice to motorists: Just because you see its tracks is no sign that a train has just passed.

El Paso World News: If your assets are frozen, you can depend on your banker to make things hot for you.

Los Angeles Times: The longest distance between any two given points is that between the down payment and the one that makes you paid up.

Des Moines Register: They say that with inflation the cab driver who now lacks change for a half dollar would have to have no change for a $5 bill.

San Antonio Express: The small boy is disconcerted upon learning that President Roosevelt has put men to planting birch trees.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Penny Cafeteria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE manager of a large cafeteria in this city takes pardonable pride in serving to his patrons only the freshest of foods. No wilted vegetables, day old pastry, etc., are permitted.

This policy involves a large quantity of left-over food, but this is sent to another cafeteria, under the same management, where it is carefully prepared and served at a penny a portion. Here a full meal of wholesome nourishing food may be procured for 5 or 6 cents, and many patronize the Penny Cafeteria.

The location was chosen near a large newspaper plant, and while the climate here does not inflict the discomfort of cold nights, many a "newsie" warms up with a bowl of soup, or something equally palatable, after a long evening's work on the corner. But this is not all. Daily, men, women, and children who have no penny come to the Penny Cafeteria for food—and all are fed.

Winnie's Whimsies

FROM MISSOURI

I'm always suspicious of "Said to be,"
And quite inclined to quiz it;
Full many a thing is "Said to be,"
But the point with me is, "Is it?"

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 43RD STREET
152 WEST 44TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon, 45c OPEN
7 Course Dinner, 65c SUNDAYS

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One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

Dine With MRS. LLOYD
The St. Valier
90 Morningside Drive
6 to 7:30 Daily 1 to 2 P. M. Sundays
Special Luncheons and Late Suppers by appointment.
Telephone University 4-5665

Jane Davies PISTACHIO
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
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EMILY BURMEISTER, Inc.
53 GREENWICH AVENUE
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LUNCHEON . . 50c and 60c
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116 WEST 72ND STREET
Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

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LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY BLDG · BEacon 7914

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A meal with Henry Thiele
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"Where the Food Tastes Better"

JACK CODY'S
A Cafe of Name
Individually percolated cereal Postum
319 Washington St., nr. 6th

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S Double Bill
H. M. S. PINAFORE
and TRIAL BY JURY Another Star Cast
ST. JAMES THEA., W. 44 St. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30, 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 } plus
Wed. and Sat. Mats., 50c, $1, $1.50 } tax

Leslie J. Spiller and Leo Peters present
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
"Next time you go to the theatre please see this one."—*Mirror.*
"A FOUR-STAR HIT."—*Daily News.*
MATS. WED., Thurs. and Sat. $1 to $2
48TH ST. THEATRE EVENINGS at 8:45

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This Week Only
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Celebrating RINGLING GOLDEN JUBILEE
with 1000 Amazing World-Wide Attractions including The DURBAR, Colossal Spectacle
ASTOUNDING NEW FEATURE!
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BEATTY Battling 40 New LIONS and TIGERS
Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Incl. Tax
Center Box Seats $3.00, including tax
Children Under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
Entire Upper Balcony UNRESERVED 50c Incl. Tax
Tickets at BOSTON GARDEN & FILENE'S

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
HANS WIENER and DANCERS
MAY 14—1ST SUNDAY POPS
Refreshments
Table Seats $1—1st Bal. $1, 75c, 50c
ADMISSION 25c

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2 Weeks—Mats. Thurs., Sat.—Seats Now
KATHARINE CORNELL
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MAJESTIC—LAST WEEK
The STUDENT PRINCE
Mat. Sat. Best Seats $1.00
Evgs. 50c to $2—Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.50

SHUBERT LAST WEEK
OF THEE I SING
ORIGINAL CAST WITH WILLIAM GAXTON, LOIS MORAN, VICTOR MOORE
LAST MAT. AND NIGHT SAT.

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Delicious Dinners $1.00
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Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets
OLD SPAIN
460 MAIN STREET

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Let the President Do It

RECENT news reëmphasizes the need for giving President Roosevelt wide powers in dealing with the war debts. Revival of the triangular transatlantic debt debate reenforces the belief that parliaments and congresses are not ideal negotiators. Reiteration for home consumption of "unalterable" national views does not promote adjustment. The "You must pay"—"I can't pay" chorus makes no approach to harmony.

In this class must fall announcements in London in the last few days that there is no use holding an economic conference until the debts are settled, although the statement contains much truth. And it is doubtful if the trial ballooning in Paris of rumors that America was seeking settlement by a lump sum payment is helpful. Certainly fresh Washington denunciations of "cancellation" (a diplomatic and discriminating congressional synonym for revision) bring us no nearer adjustment.

They only make clearer the willingness of many politicians to drift into a general default. Politically and personally many legislators might find default—for which they could blame "those foreigners"—less awkward than backing down on their demands for the last penny. Of course, the disastrous effects of default would not be lessened by such a transfer of blame. Nor would they be eased by fixing responsibility upon Congress. But they can be avoided by preventing default. And the surest way to do that is to give the job of settling the debts to the President.

Of course, the President possesses, under the Constitution, the authority to negotiate and sign treaties, subject to ratification by the Senate. But Congress has assumed a very active rôle in the entire debt question, beginning with the granting of war-time loans. Debt agreements must be approved by both houses. And it has seemed sometimes that Congress wished to bind the Executive in advance. Its gratuitous declaration against revision when approving the Hoover moratorium in December, 1931, still stands as the last expression of congressional desires.

President Roosevelt naturally wishes to free himself from that limitation. It has been understood that he would seek a specific grant of power to make a settlement. This would be advantageous in bargaining for tariff and disarmament accords at London. More important, this bestowal of authority, if wide enough, would help him to obtain ratification of any debt agreement made within its terms. This is the essential value of obtaining in advance a definite sanction for adjustments.

For it would be worse than useless for the President to work out any debt settlement and then have Congress reject it. That would not only mean default but a collapse of good faith and good will. Europe would have natural cause for complaint. The repudiation of Wilson would be repeated with Roosevelt. The world would wonder anew how to establish stable relations with a government divided against itself. If Congress is determined to force default, it would be better to know it now than later.

Therefore, the President should take off his gloves when he tackles the legislature on this question. He should seek congressional consent to make radical reductions and readjustments of the war debts. And the authority to make necessary revisions cannot consistently be denied by a Congress which has already given the Executive a mandate to revise even the value of the currency in which debts—both private and public—are measured.

China's Financier-Diplomat

MR. T. V. SOONG, China's Minister of Finance, is in the United States in response to President Roosevelt's invitation to attend an informal economic conference. The fact that Mr. Soong has left his country at one of the most critical periods in its modern history is evidence that he considers the Washington conferences extremely important from a Chinese as well as an international point of view.

Mr. Soong has been Finance Minister of Chinese governments, first at Canton and then at Nanking, since 1925, and is regarded as the foremost Chinese financier of his generation. But he has become more than a financial genius in China: he has become the standard bearer of enlightened Chinese progressivism, fighting intrenched feudalism, slowly pushing back the guerrilla military incubus which has grown out of feudalism, and attempting to develop a genuine patriotism and concern for public welfare in a country where the family's interests always have stood above those of the nation.

Mr. Soong still is a young man. Only eighteen years have passed since he obtained his A. B. in economics at Harvard University and began the apprenticeship in an American bank which quickly gave opportunities for development of his financial genius after his return to Canton in 1922. He was given great power promptly and has steadily enhanced both power and reputation. In China he is regarded generally as the country's outstanding statesman, a skillful diplomat in the realm either of Chinese or of Western politics.

A solution of the Chinese "problem" has become distinctly more important to the world at large during the last two years than it has ever been before. Japan has ended by intervention the period during which the outside world had agreed to wait patiently for China's leaders to restore order from her own chaos, and the outcome of the undeclared Sino-Japanese war is not yet clear. Nor is it clear whether the Chinese and Japanese can settle their quarrel without dragging in other reluctant nations, or whether Chinese factions can agree sufficiently among themselves to make possible an agreement with Japan. Mr. Soong's visit to Washington may help to clarify these uncertainties.

As a practical financier, he knows that continued friction between China and Japan is bad for business in both countries. As a professional statesman, he understands that settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute is a matter of world concern. In Washington, far from the passionate atmosphere naturally aroused by conflict in China, Mr. Soong may be able to talk through with Japanese and other disinterested statesmen a formula for settling the dispute which has aroused the entire world's anxiety.

How Tax Money?

NEARLY every state in the United States has laws taxing money in somewhat the same manner as other goods. This is the theory. In practice, plain hard cash practically never appears on the tax rolls. Not long ago, in connection with the widespread public disapproval of hoarding, Mr. J. W. Hartman, chief deputy assessor in Los Angeles, pointed out that the Californa laws place a high rate on money held in vaults or other hideouts—approximately $40 a thousand compared with $1 a thousand on bank deposits.

In that county a close check is kept on private funds. Persons making large bank withdrawals are required to prove the money is not being hoarded if they would avoid the special tax. Money found in safe deposit boxes when estates are probated is taxed if it has been there two years or more. In other localities the assessors' blanks frequently include questions as to money on hand, but ordinarily the assessor has no means of knowing—or supposes he has none—if the resident keeps a sheaf of bills in his safe deposit box or a bag of gold pieces under a brick in the fireplace.

A man in Oregon, Mr. Herbert Haid of Aloha, proposes that the National Government should come to the aid of the assessors, and of its own campaign against hoarding, by printing a new issue of currency each year to retire the old. By this method, he says, the date on each bill, if it were held over a year would show how many years' taxes were due on it when the holder eventually got ready to use it.

But it would not show to what state or community the taxes should be paid. Nor would it affect the gold hoarder—the more serious offender. Nor would it reach the person who was merely alert enough to exchange his hoardings of old bills for new ones as they came out. And even if these chinks could be closed in the plan, it is doubtful whether the end is worth the inconvenience and expense of the means.

For it is only in certain economic cycles that it becomes extremely urgent to squeeze money out of hoarding. Ordinarily the sacrifice of possible earnings on such money is considered almost tax enough. The Los Angeles example shows there can be a diligent seeking out of such wealth for ordinary taxation.

But fundamentally it must be recognized that hoarding is instinctive unless people have financial institutions they know positively they can trust. And business is probably at least as much impeded by the hoarding of money in banks as by the hoarding on the part of individuals. Confidence and reassurance are the normal antidotes to the fears that impel these practices. It is an interesting question whether money can be successfully taxed into activity.

The Anglo-Argentine Pact

THE signing of a trade treaty between Britain and Argentina has caused considerable excitement in the United States. Both Wall Street and Washington indicated their intense interest, and editorials called attention to the possible loss of the United States' best market in Latin America. It was not, perhaps, a coincidence that Señor Tomás A. le Breton, Argentine Ambassador to France and representative of Argentina in the Washington economic parleys, should have arrived at almost the precise moment the London announcements were made. The Anglo-Argentine agreement provided him with a trump card.

This trade treaty is an interesting document. It refers to the first treaty between Britain and Argentina signed in 1825 and states their common determination to uphold and carry out its provisions and "to increase and facilitate [their] trade and commerce." By the first article Great Britain agrees not to "impose any restrictions on imports of chilled beef into the United Kingdom." Article 2 guarantees to the British favorable exchange privileges, and Article 3 provides for mutual concessions with respect to "duties and other similar charges."

In a protocol of signature, the Argentine Government, "appreciating the benefits to be rendered by collaboration with British capital in public utility and other undertakings," declares its intention to accord "such benevolent treatment as may conduce to further economic development of the country"; also, Argentina will "maintain in the free list coal and all other goods that are at present imported into Argentina free of duty."

In this fashion both nations have committed themselves to a policy of mutual concessions and benefits. Needless to say, the ratification of this treaty will operate to the disadvantage of other nations. American commentators have mentioned the British "corner" on the peso as a trade menace and bankers have prophesied retaliatory measures unless the economic parley should end the preference. That the £10,000,000 loan provided for in the treaty would give the British other advantages which would be detrimental to American interests was the burden of other critical comment.

Naturally the treaty provides special benefits to the two countries which made it. The negotiations leading up to it have been under way for many months, and the peculiarly close relationship of Argentina and Britain are well known. It is difficult, therefore, to understand a little note of peevishness and surprise which has crept into American comments on the matter. There is here nothing that Great Britain has done that could not have been done by American business men and their Government if they had been so minded.

The Anglo-Argentine treaty is a good lesson in international trade relations. It should help Americans to realize more fully than ever that they, too, must make concessions if they would preserve their foreign markets.

Vacations—Various and Vicarious

VACATION days are coming! Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by all kinds of travel talk. The back yards of periodicals with their alluring appeals to pack up and go places entice readers from the fiction in the front.

Mere names quicken pulses and startle sedate stay-at-homes into vagrant mood; Interlaken and the Jungfrau; Old England, Warwick Castle, and Winchester—where anything more recent than King Alfred is considered *nouveau* and rather modernistic; Hawaii and the murmur of a tropic sea; California and Montana. How they call.

Even if one has to do this globe-trotting vicariously via the advertising columns until those off the gold standard get back on again, or those on it jump off, he yet can indulge his bent for change. For much of what one gets from vacation depends on what one brings to it. The sense of humor need not be strained because it finds its present vent within the confines of an interurban bus or the limits of an overnight voyage on a coastwise steamer.

Scenery, however grand, may sometimes pall, but one's fellowmen can never lose their interest to the lover of his kind. It may even be argued that philosophers are found in farmyards at least as often as in Pullmans. Long-legged children who run because mere walking seems so silly, and the lightsome laughter of young girls adventuring to a matinée may give as keen delight as a trip to Spain—to those who have eyes to see.

Vale, Leviathan!

THE withdrawal of the United States liner Leviathan from transatlantic service is no reflection on her seaworthiness. Rather is it the very bulk her name symbolizes that has driven the flagship of the American merchant marine into retirement at Solomon's Island.

Although she came under the United States flag as the German prize of war Vaterland, America manifested a keen pride in the reliable but expensive liner. The whole country held its breath the day her mighty keel scraped on Robbins Reef in New York harbor and she was held fast in the mud like a stranded whale until a relenting tide floated her free unscathed. She helped make reputations for Hartley, Cunningham and Randall, former commodores, and Fried, Stedman and other good navigators who have peered over her spotless bridge dodger.

The Germans retained an affection for their former ocean queen. When she returned to her homeland a year ago in the renewal of service disrupted by the war, all Bremerhaven turned out to greet the great ship as her familiar form drifted into the Weser once more.

Something of the feeling expressed in Longfellow's verse must have inspired the builders of this famous ship:

> Build me straight, O worthy master!
> Stanch and strong, a goodly vessel,
> That shall laugh at all disaster,
> And with wave and whirlwind wrestle!

"Stanch and strong, a goodly vessel!" That was the Leviathan of the free-spending 'twenties. But Blohm & Voss of Hamburg must have done their work too well. The ship whose towering bulk has shaken off the brunt of many a mid-winter Atlantic gale with a duck's proverbial immunity to rain, could not weather the economic whirlwind.

From a sentimental viewpoint, many voyagers will regret to see the Leviathan depart for America's port of cast-off ships. Her withdrawal from the Atlantic trade after ten years of service is a timely though costly reminder that there is a practical limit to size and speed in ocean liners.

Editorial Notes

The Chicago young woman who interrupted a House of Representatives session to tell the members from the gallery that "you'll never get us out of the depression in a million years at this rate" was sharply rebuked. It is a breach of parliamentary etiquette to interrupt the procedure of Congress with idle talk—unless one is a congressman.

The passing of Col. Charles E. Stanton calls attention again to the fact that he and not General Pershing was the author of the famous words, which so nobly expressed American feeling in 1917: "Lafayette, we are here!" How awkward the same words would seem if repeated now by the Secretary of the Treasury!

Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot may have been somewhat at sea for a few days regarding what they said to President Roosevelt, but now they have reached home, the politicians who stayed in London and Paris are making it all clear to them.

Plenty of folks are wondering whether, when the Administration sets up a managed currency, there will be teachers to give the individual a long-needed lesson in how to manage his part of it.

Probably a railroad coördinator will come, but he won't exactly be a functionary whose chief duty it is to see that every first class ticket draws a lower berth.

Peary's Flag and Peary's Daughter

AFRAYED and faded wisp of silk! But what a world of memories is awakened by that meeting of the American Geographical Society in New York the other day which marked the formal presentation to Mrs. Marie Ah-ni-ghi-to Peary Stafford of a tattered strip from the flag which her father, Admiral Robert E. Peary, carried on his arctic conquests.

As a young officer on leave from the navy, Peary scanned the records of three centuries of polar exploration; studied the heroic work of a long line of gallant predecessors, and gradually equipped himself to take up the struggle which had balked the ambitions of the world's best navigators.

Behind him was the record of Barents, Franklin, DeLong and a host of other great explorers. Before him was an uncharted, ice-locked territorial vastness, and the lure of the pole itself. While Peary prepared for his first Greenland adventure, his wife stitched the silken ensign which Peary was to carry on his quest of twenty years.

It marked the winter camp on Bowdoin Bay on the Greenland expedition in which his wife accompanied him to the base of operations. It was there that Marie Ah-ni-ghi-to Peary was born; and the explorer afterward wrote in his journal:

"This little blue-eyed snowflake, born at the close of the arctic summer, deep in the heart of the white north, far beyond the farthest limits of civilized people or habitations, saw the cold, gray light of the arctic summer once only before the great night settled upon us. Then she was bundled deep in soft, warm, arctic furs, and wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. The first six months of her life were spent in continuous lamplight. When the earliest ray of the returning sun pierced the window of our tiny room, she reached for the golden bar as other children for a beautiful toy. Later, when the great night of the arctic winter had given way to the great day of the arctic summer, and she lived constantly in the uninterrupted light and brilliant arctic sunshine, the effect upon her was the same as upon the hyacinth and tulip bulbs which, kept for weeks in a dark cellar and then placed in a window, expand and blossom with astonishing rapidity."

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First in the Kite, again in the Falcon, the Windward and the Roosevelt, in the desolation of grinding pack ice, in the darkness and solitude of winter hibernations, the flag went with Peary.

At five stages of his arctic career, Peary paused where no man had ever stood before and erected cairns to mark his progress. Each time, fragments were torn from the flag. Strips of red and white and an embroidered star on its field of blue were placed in weatherproof containers with a journal of the occasion and left for landmarks on the lonely pathway to the pole.

From this there followed a thrilling international game of hare and hounds. Out of Mylius Erichsen's expedition of 1907 came word that Erichsen's companion, Lieut. Lauge Koch of the Danish Navy, exploring the uncharted east coast of Peary Land, had come upon Peary's cairn laid at the American's "farthest north" of 1900. Koch retreated to the expedition's ship, the Denmark, bringing Peary's records back to civilization. And with these records came some tattered remnants of a faded flag which the explorer's wife now numbers among her most cherished possessions.

Five years after the cairn at Cape Morris Jesup, northernmost land in the world, had yielded to Koch its clue to the scope of Peary's dogged conquest of the north, another piece of the famous flag came out of its bleak hiding place. To Lieut.-Commander Donald B. MacMillan, who was graduated from Bowdoin College 21 years after Peary had left its halls to join the navy as a civil engineer, went the honor of recovering the fifth remnant which his old commander had cached at Cape Thomas Hubbard in desolate Axel Heiberg Land in the expedition of 1907.

Commander MacMillan presented this fragment to the American Geographical Society which, in turn, presented it to Mrs. Stafford on her father's seventy-seventh anniversary.

Three other pieces remain in the north. One is cached in northern Grant Land. The other two were cached on pack ice. One was left at the "farthest north" of 1906, the other at the top of the world.

The adventure of 1906 was no small achievement in itself. More than 300 years had elapsed since William Barents took up the conquest which was to exact so stupendous a toll in men and money. On his second expedition, Barents perished "in great colde, povertie, miserie and griefe." The glory which the Amsterdam navigator had brought upon himself and his country soon dwindled in the light of the distinction which the British Muscovy Company's roving real estate agent, Henry Hudson, won in 1607, when he forced the Hopewell close to the eighty-second parallel of north latitude.

The United States made three attempts to wrest the "farthest north" distinction which Britain had held for 275 years before Lieut. Adolphus W. Greely's International Polar Expedition of 1881 won out against fearful odds at 83 degrees 24 minutes.

The redoubtable Fridtjof Nansen scaled the icy heights to 86 degrees 14 minutes for Norway in 1895. Then, in 1900, the adventuresome Duke of Abruzzi thrust an inquisitive thumb into the polar pie and pulled out a still bigger plum at 86 degrees 34 minutes. And so it was Italy's turn to wave the flag, until Peary's expedition of 1906, when farthest north closed at a new high of 87 degrees 6 minutes.

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Frayed and faded wisps of silk! But what a story has been woven from their silken strands! There is more than a sentimental value to the treasured strip of fabric which the American Geographical Society presented to the Admiral's daughter. The ensign that Peary carried throughout his arduous career was wrought with hands impelled by a wife's calm assurance and strong devotion. Its tattered remnants bespeak the sustaining strength of family ties.

The trail of silken strands which Peary scattered across the arctic wastes in a quarter of a century of unmitigated toil, signifies the courage, the wisdom and the inspiring persistency of the man. From the start, it was Peary's purpose to profit by every failure; to hammer away from a single line of attack until the prize was his. The cairns in which these tattered bits of color were cached are a monument to Peary's steadfastness to a single purpose.

On his seventy-seventh anniversary it is fitting that people should pause to pay tribute to the man whose strength of character surmounted the barrier which had blocked the way to the explorers' goal of three centuries.

H. T.

Notes From German Cities

Building Made Of Samples

AN INTERESTING illustration of how economic difficulties can stimulate ingenuity was recently furnished in Stuttgart by the Institute for Acoustic and Caloric Research, a branch of the Stuttgart Polytechnic. For a long time the institute had felt the need for a building of its own, but the necessary funds were unfortunately not forthcoming. The specialists of the institute, however, finally hit on a happy solution to the difficulty by designing an edifice constructed entirely of samples presented gratis by the building industry. The new Institute Building, the fruits of this bright idea, has now been completed and consists of 105 various kinds of mural construction materials, twenty-five different sorts of ceilings, thirty varieties of floors and six distinct specimens of roofing. Thus, the Polytechnic was not only able to save a considerable sum in building materials, but, incidentally, a first-rate opportunity has been created for examining the samples under conditions especially favorable to analysis by experts. In fact, the manufacturers of the materials used could hardly suggest a fairer test for their products.

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Smoke Signal Detects Fires

Fires in large public buildings, huge department stores, and on ships have caused such damage that research into methods whereby fire can be immediately detected has long been carried on. A new invention which, it is claimed, will go far toward solving this problem has been perfected by Dr. B. Lange of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Institute for Fibrine Chemistry in Berlin. Acting on the old adage, "No fire without smoke," Dr. Lange's researches concentrated upon producing an apparatus which would immediately register all evidences of smoke and, at the same time, bring the fire extinguishers into operation. Big ocean liners like the Europa and the Bremen have long been fitted with smoke signals which, by optical signs indicated to the central fire station on the ship where the outbreak occurred, and made countermeasures immediately possible. But such apparatus needed constant supervision and was often superseded by other methods, such as alarm signals. Dr. Lange's new method, it is reported, combines the use of optical signals with alarms, sirens sounding on the first outbreak of smoke. His apparatus, so finely adjusted that it registers even the lighting of a match, is so great an improvement on the older mechanisms that it is to be installed on the Carbia and the Cordillera, the newest Hamburg-American liners.

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Stargazing 300 Years Ago

Interesting finds relating to Johann Kepler, the famous seventeenth century astronomer, were recently displayed at a meeting of the Bavarian Academy of the Sciences. These discoveries divide themselves naturally into two parts, the one consisting of letters and documents, the other of Kepler's interpretation of the events of his day from the study of the skies. The letters and documents were found among the archives of Duke Frederick of Wurttemberg in the Stuttgart Museum by Professor Walter von Dyck. They consist of a correspondence between Kepler and the Duke concerning the new planetarium which the latter intended to have made. It was to serve as the principal attraction in the Duke's art chamber, at the same time propagate the Copernican theory of the universe and illustrate Kepler's own hypothesis regarding the planets. An antiquarian in Stuttgart supplied the other discovery through the help of Professor Max Caspar. It is a treatise of Kepler's, in which he ventures upon some theories as to the influence of the stars on the lower world and "on the meaning of the comets, on past and future eclipses and other unusual things." This forms an addition to the Kepler prognostications and calendars already published. The astronomer was then at the height of his fame, for his great "Harmonice Mundi" had only recently appeared, in 1619. In this treatise he seeks to pronounce on "the weather in the natural as well as in the political world for the coming year." This was an important time in European history—the beginning of the Thirty Years War—and Kepler seeks to advise all and sundry, from potentates to common people, as to what should be done. The treatise is particularly valuable as a cultural picture of Europe in the seventeenth century.

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Colonies Call To Germans

German interest in colonial questions, which did not abate when the country lost its colonies after the last war, has greatly increased of late with what is felt here as the growing possibility that some of these territories may be returned to Germany in the form of mandates. In such circumstances, the recent exhibition, "The Call of the Primeval Forest," appealed to both this desire and to the art lover. For under this title, German artists who had lived in the German African colonies in pre-war days organized an exhibition of their works. In landscape, native life and animal kingdom they found abundant wealth of material for their canvases. The German desire for the restoration of their lost colonies was voiced on this occasion by Dr. Schnee, former Governor of German East Africa, who expressed the hope that German youth would again be able to satisfy its longing for adventure.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Virginia's Senator Glass

IT IS no news to the more discerning Virginians that Carter Glass is a man of considerable parts and one of the few authentic statesmen alive; but it is with comfort that one reads in the current issue of the North American Review Ray Tucker's character sketch of Virginia's senior Senator.

Mr. Tucker is one of Washington's abler newspaper men and is eminently equipped to see Mr. Glass as he appears amid his fellow senators.

We have long known Carter Glass's power as a debater, his thorough knowledge of banking and finance, his indefatigable energy, and his courage. But what some Virginians neglect to see in him is the high quality of the representation which he has given them in Congress. . . .

In the Tucker article, an illustration of this independence of judgment is shown. Mr. Glass had received a petition signed by many names asking him to vote for the veterans' bonus. The Senator acknowledged receipt of the petition and said flatly that he would not vote for the bill. "I would not vote for it," he wrote, "if your petition were signed by every man, woman and child in Virginia."

This blunt honesty is rare in politicians—it is the key to Carter Glass's character. He represents Virginia with his own integrity and judgment; he represents her in the person of the man that he is; and if there is a better form of representation than that, then it hasn't appeared.

There are men in this world whose intelligence and wisdom are sufficient to make their honesty politically forceful—and few as they are, Carter Glass is one of them.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*